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STILL TRIMMING TILLMAM

WESTERN EDITOR RATES THE BIG PITCH-FORKER.

PRETENSIONS TO "FINER CLAY."

Set at Naught by Dignified Vivisection, Rather Than by Villification----Better Caucasian Press Comes to Rescue.

If the Negro is to ever rise to the full stature of his manhood, it must be largely through the friendly cooperation of the influential papers of the Caucasian race—those that enjoy the confidence of the people who are worth while, an dwhich state our case honestly and fairly and assist in bringing to our aid the support of the lovers of justice and equity among their daily readers. As few Negro papers are able to reach the inner court of the dominant race, it must be left to these friendly white journals to bring the attention of the world the more notable of our achievements in the various arenas of activity, to contend for our rights under the law, to denounce unholy discrimination against us by licensed corporations, and to expose the weaknesses and follies of our would-be detractors, be they legislators, law-givers, magazine writers, dramatic blacksmiths or stump orators.

A Caucasian journal that has always been kind to the struggling Negroes of this country is the Portland Oregonian, published amid the free air of heaven out in Portland, Ore. It discusses the race problem, as it should be discussed—in a spirit of fairness and due regard for circumstances. It praises our worthy deeds and does not hesitate to speak out in criticism when we are in the wrong. To

"Naught extentuate,
Nor set down aught in malice,"

is its invariable policy, and no paper in the land is doing us more real good than this doughty journalistic Lochinvar from the boundless West.

The Oregonian's latest "crow" is being picked with that intolerable senatorial mountebank from South Carolina, Benjamin Ryan Tillman. When that odoriferous sprig of the "po' white trash" of the rice-fields of the Palmetto State arose in the Senate the other day and intimated that he was made of "finer clay" than that out of which the Good Lord created the darker race of men, the impudent assertion aroused the ire of the Oregonian, and knowing the pedigree of the notorious scion of the preletariat of the worst State in the Union from "A to izzard," that dashing knight of the quill got out his keenest lance and went after the South Carolina pretender in the following fashion:

"FINER CLAY."

The other day Mr. Tillman delivered one of those queer speeches of his in the Senate which make good citaizens desire alternately to smile and weep. Like all absurd persons, the South Carolina statesman has an amusing side, but his frenzied cruelty, his insensibility to civilized ethics, incline one to tears.

Senator Tillman reminds one somewhat of the young man in George Ade's "Fable," who journed from New York to visit his cousin in Fostoria, O. Nothing in Fostoria was sumptuous enough to satisfy him. Everything paled and dwindled before the remembrance of the sybaritic luxury he had been used to at home. But when later the cousin repaid the visit he found the haughty youth installed in a 6x10 hall bedroom and in debt to his landlady for his rent. Thus it is with Mr. Tillman. From his ravings upon his perpetual theme of "social equality," one would naturally infer that he belongs to the cream of the South Carolina aristocracy; one pictures him descended from a long line of slave-driving plutocrats whose ancestral palace has been a meeting-place of the haughty gentry for centuries. After hearing him boast of his "caste" and th e"purity of his blood," and the "finer clay" he is built of, one expects to learn that he is the son of at least "a hundred earls."

As a matter of fact, Senator Tillman belongs to what is contemptuously called "the poor white trash" of South Carolina. Before the war this parish caste, lowest of the low, was equally despised by the white gentry and by the Negro slaves. Ignorant, indigent, indolent, utterly craven of spirit, they were what Shakespeare calls "the common muck" of the state. This is the "finer clay" from which Mr. Tillman draws the princely blood that courses through his aristocratic veins. Of late years this element has gone into politics and obtained control of the State. H eis their choice for United States Senator, and entirely congruous he is with thhe social class that supports him.

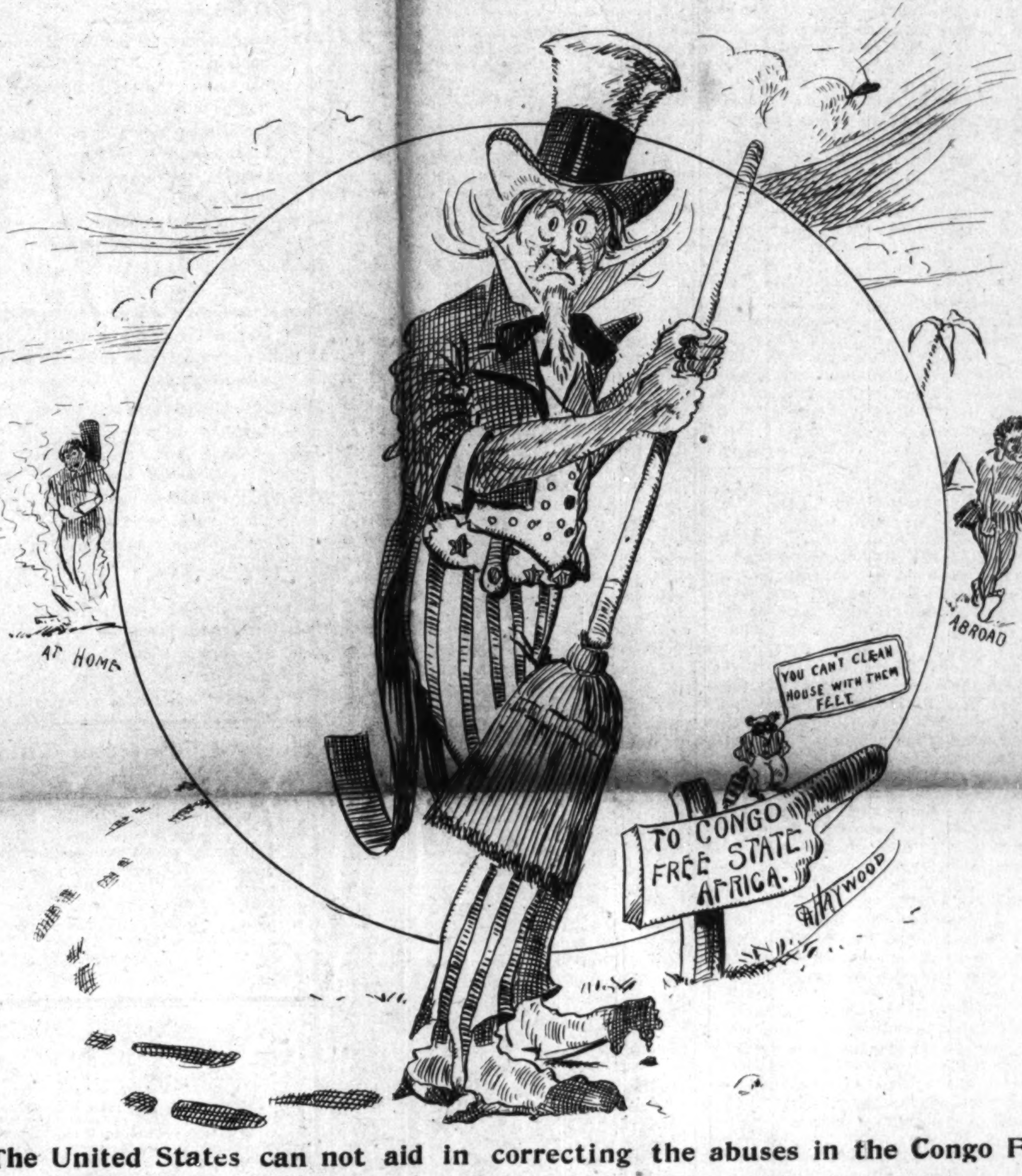
When a man comes into power who has had to take kicks all his life and kiss the boot that kicked him, what is his first impulse¼ Why, to find something that he can himself kick with safety. Mr. Tillman and the rest of the poor white trash of South Carolina stand just as much in awe of the genuine old aristocracy as they ever did, but the Negroes are at their mercy; and all their imbruted qualities come out in their treatment of this dependent and helpless race.

Almost every part of Mr. Tillman's recent speech, indeed of all his speeches, justifies these strictures equally well, perhaps. He stands for lynch law, burning Negro criminals at the stake, shooting down colored persons whom he dislikes, and especially for holding the Negroes in perpetual servitude. In his opinion, as expressed in the speech we refer to, it is a social crime to treat colored men, as we do others, according to their merits. The President stated in one of his messages that he was determined to deal with white and colored men on precisely the same principles. This excites Mr. Tillman's direst wrath. It stirs up in his fiery and aristocratic imagination dreadful visions of "social equality." From Mr. Roosevelt's precept it would follow that if a Negro has the same merit as a white man he should receive the same treatment politically and industrially. Of course it has no reference whatever to "social" matters. Everybody who has the slightest acquaintance with society understands perfectly that "social equality" depends upon conditions, very remote from merit. Unfortunately Mr. Tillman has no such acquaintance; he therefore concludes from Mr. Roosevelt's remark that the President is eager to mingle in colored social circles and possibly desires to marry his daughter to a Negro.

It is noteworthy that those Southerners who really know what "society" and "social standing" are have no such fear as Mr. Tillman expresses that the Negroes will contaminate their "pure Caucasian blood.' His excessive dread of this calamity almost suggests that marriage with a negress offers some fascinating temptation to him and his social caste. It is ao indiscretion so pleasing to their fancy that they are always in dread of committing it. Indeed, the greater part of the talk we hear about "race purity" and "uncontaminated Caucasian blood" comes from people whose immediate ancestry is a trifle vague. Well-informed persons know that the great progressive races are all commingled of many strains. There is probably no such thing in existence as "pure Caucasion blood," and it is well that there is not. The best hope of America is in that mingling of races which always has gone on here and will continue for many years to come. By encouraging immigration from many lands we hope to produce a race which shall combine the best traits of every other, with the probable exception of the Negro. There has been some slight crossing of the white and black races, but in this matter the inferior has been the victim, not the agressor. If the whites desire to keep their race purity intact from the blacks, their wish is easily attained. They have only to observe the seventh commandment.

The "po' white southerner" of the Tillman stripe, and the American people as a whole, will find ample food for reflection in these plain, unvarnished statements of the case from so eminent an authority as the Portland Oregonian. The strength of the presentation lies in the fact that it is not abusive. It is a clever home-thrust, couched in dignified, but incisive English, that admits of no misunderstanding. Tillman thrives on vituperation; calm vivivisection annihilates him. Tillman has been trimmed to a "queen's taste," and the Oregonian has a large bunch of tail-feathers as a trophy of the conflict.

MUDDY FEET.



The United States can not aid in correcting the abuses in the Congo Free States while such atrocious wrongs exist here at home.—Prof. Starr.

STANDING OF CHURCHMAN

BISHOP A. MACK GENERAL EVANGELISTIC MISSIONARY

The publication by the Quincy Daily Herald, one of the leading dailies of the State of Illinois, containing two and one-half columns, giving a sketch of Bishop Mack's life and character, is one of the most praiseworthy collections of the tribute I have seen tendered a colored divine by the white press.

Many other well known papers loudly speak of Bishop Mack's praise. He confines himself chiefly to the U. S. and Canada. He has proven himself to be a church builder wherein they are needed. He helps any needy and unfortunate students, which has been his work for a number of years.

The Bishop says his experience in travel develops the Irish as the most pronounced enemy of his race. The reason being that the Irish are most of them Catholics and are not allowed to read the Bible; hence are ignorant if the mission of Christ, and many of them are ignorant of the fact that there is an entire separation of church and state, as introduced by that well known statesman, Patrick Henry, and voiced by Thomas Jefferson, which has long since proved to be the beauty of this country. Knowing that there is nothing more apreciated than liberty, since God has said that every man is born free and equal.

Bishop A. Mack, D. D., this good man of God, what I mean by good, is a reputation and a church builder and a man of finen character; a man who knows how to handle money for good purposes. Many a poor student he has helped in universities, who are drawing large salaries.

We advise all ministers and members to purchase the New Church Directory for Baptist Churches, and the ministers to get Bishop R. H. Boyd, D. D., LL. D., Ministerial Guide Book for Baptist ministers at the Baptist publication places.

Bishop A. Mack, D. D., is a high A. F. and A. M. in good standing with the lodge of Missouri. The Bishop has been the cause of thousands of men and women being restored back to civilization by his methods.

Bishop Mack believes that every Baptist minister should wear the title of Bishop. He believes that every Baptist Bishop should wear a robe, in the sacred rostrum for their calling is to the highest throne in the world. The Bishop very often teaches the churches that a church is a divine institution and can not belong to anything but a church. He says that messengers which form an association must belong to the church and messengers have no authority whatever only to report the work of the church in order that they may make up the statistics; Baptist Associations are not warranted of the Lord. It is only man's institution. Baptist ministers should never wear the title Pastor, for that title was never used until Martin Luther hatched it out in the 16th Century. It was never used as a title before. The Lord has put the solving power in the church. There is nothing under heaven higher than the church. The Lord has made the Bishop's servants; lawyers and spiritual overseers of the flock, that is preaching the Word. The Lord did not mean for the Bishops to lord over his heritage. He wants hi mto do His righteous will.

Bishop Mack is great on doctrine and believes that our professor sof Baptist Universities ought to be deep men in the doctrine of the church, and professors of our institutions should drill the students thoroughly in the new Church Directory, for the Baptist Churches, in order that the young ministers might understand the discipline and government and especially the twenty articles of faith which Bap-

(Continued on Page Four.)

PROMOTIONS IN SERVICE

SUCCESSFUL INFLUENCE OF CHARLES W. ANDERSON

New York City, N. Y., February 19, 1907.—There is considerable discussion going the rounds in New York Just at this time over the recent accomplishment of Mr. Charles W. Anderson, the U. S. Internal Revenue Collector, this city, on account of his successful effort in pushing two of his party co-workers over the "dead line" formerly maintained in two of the Government departments; one in the Post Office Department, in this city, and the other in the Immigration Bureau at Ellis Island. Heretofore the prevailing custom has been accepted, without suggestion to the contrary, that colored men receive appointments for positions in the Post Office Departments no higher than clerkships. Last week, however, through the individual efforts of Mr. Anderson, the postmaster, Mr. William R. Wilcox, appointed Mr. Alexander King as Assistant Superintendent, assigning him to the Wall Street Branch of the New York Post Office. The significance of the appointment is this, that an Assistant Superintendent is a member of the commissioned force of the Post Office, and is in line for promotion to all places, up to that of Assistant Postmaster. The "dead line," hitherto, has been at the position of clerk, no colored man ever having been made an Assistant Superintendent in this city since the Post Office was established. Mr. King's assignment to the Wall Street Branch, makes him Assistant Superintendant of the richest territory in the United States. The other promotion secured by Mr. Anderson was that of Mr. Solomon Johnson as Immigration Inspector at Ellis Island. This brings two colored men within the charmed circle of commissioned officers. Mr. Johnson and Mr. King are very competent and representative citizens of New York.

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

ROOSEVELT'S PRESENCE AT NEGRO EXPOSITIONS.

AT A METHODIST ROUND-TABLE

Thrashing Out Some Bishopric Problems With Learned Editors of the Organs--Jamestown's Negro Building.

(Special Correspondence.)

This is the President's "open season" for run-ins with the glib and nervy promoter of the colored fair. Dr. H. N. Newsome and his co-workers in the movement to hold a colored fair at Mobile, Ala., next October, have extended an invitation to President Roosevelt to be present, and it is said that a special committee has been sent to Washington to urge him to accept. Mr. P. W. Chavers, representing the promoters of the annual fair to be held by the Ohio Colored Educational and Agricultural Association, at Columbus, in August, has just visited the President with a similar invitation. No answer has yet been given the Mobile people, as far as we have heard. Messages of more or less authenticity, however, have been going the rounds to the effect that the President thought the Columbus "bid" looked good, and had practically promised to attend Mr. Chavers' enterprise, when—as rumor had it—a quiet tip was handed him by Vice President Fairbanks that the affair was not just on the level. Then the presidential acceptance went a-glimmering. He couldn't come "on account of a number of pressing engagements." The irreverent say he "side-stepped" the invitation because he learned—not from Mr. Fairbanks, as it has since been proven—that the Columbus demonstration was not a people's movement at all; that it was simply a private money-making snap, gotten together by a coterie of self-seeking individuals, who, by glib pretensions and monumental gall, were making a practice of roping in the biggest men of the Nation as speakers and indorsers, to give it a standing and fictitious importance in the eyes of the uninitiated. It is alleged that last summer, when Vice President Fairbanks and Dr. Booker T. Washington were led into delivering addresses there on the opening day, all kinds of gambling devices were in operation; the fakir was there in all his glory, and men and women were robbed right and left by pickpockets, who came, by paying concessions, to ply their nefarious trades. While there is nothing to indicate that either Mr. Fairbanks or Dr. Washington made any remarks to reporters about what went on that day, a myriad of ugly rumors followed the exposition, and little was said about repeating it another year, until the recent visit of the illustrious Mr. Chavers to Washington to secure the attendance of President Roosevelt. Then came a revival of the talk about the alleged chuck-a-luck, three-card monte, shell games and pickpockets who figured in the previous affair, and the meagerness of the educational and industrial display by the representative colored citizens of the State, together with the friendly tip to the President to "let it alone." If mischief has been done by these bald assertions, and the chief executive has been led to "side-step" the show, the management must trace it to common report, and secure such redress as they are able. It is likely that they are more conversant with the real situation than any other persons.

As to the truth or the falsity of the statements made in connection with Mr. Chavers' enterprise, we know nothing. We hope there is no foundation upon which they can rest permanently. We trust they are born of jealousy and malice on the part of the proverbial "knocker," who is always on hand with his "little hammer" when anything creditable is attempted by a hustling member of the race. We likewise venture the hope that the Mobile affair will be of such representative character as to warrant the President in seriously considering the proffered invitation to attend; but there gathers in the minds of our truly thoughtful people a realization that there is danger that this thing of besieging the President of the United States to lend his presence at celebrations or expositions of a minor character may be carried too far. Mr. Roosevelt, as we have all found out,

(Continued on page two.)

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

is a man of generous impulses—kind-hearted and enthusiastic to a fault—and it may have been impressed upon him by shrewd politicians that, in view of certain unfortunate incidents of recent occurrence, he must perforce make his appearance at every little Negro show that may be devised by honest men or by mere adventurers, in order to disabuse the minds of a suspicious element among our people of the notion that he is inimical to the progress of the race. Mr. Roosevelt knows the great needs of the colored masses, and he is usually willing, if not anxious, to meet them upon every proper occasion, especially when they have something tangible to exhibit—to tell them how they may build on solid foundations and how they may make themselves worthy of the fullest citizenship. It is possible that some of us may ring the changes upon this "string" once too often, and then—well, we shall be told a few other things.

We will not throw out the hint too broadly that this generosity of the President may be imposed upon by the unthinking or the unscrupulous, but we do fear that too many well-meaning, if not bumptious, persons among us may so overdo this business of inviting or expecting the chief executive of the Nation to leave his duties at Washington to attend fairs of doubtful value and insignificant proportions, that he will feel impelled to serve peremptory notice that he cannot attend any more displays of any kind, under any auspices, of any size, or for any purpose, however intrinsically worthy they may be. The President has done well to attend quite a number of our larger and thoroughly representative functions. His presence has been encouraging and inspiring, and his words of cheer have remained long with us; but we cannot hope to have him neglect pressing public obligations to come to our ordinary "doings"—just because, forsooth, somebody has impressed him with the idea that if he declines, some of us may "get mad at him," and pout so ugly that we may endanger the success of the Republican party at the polls in some pivotal State or district at the next election.

Surely we have passed the spoiled-child period of our development as a people. We are trying, as best we can, to conduct ourselves as full-grown men and women, and we want to be dealt with as such, in all the relations of life. The visits of Mr. Roosevelt to some of our principal schools, colleges, churches and places of business have brought him pretty closely in touch with our advancement in the arts, professions and industries. He knows us in war and in peace; he knows much of our virtues, and is not a stranger to our faults. If he has made mistakes that have caused us concern, they have been errors of the head, we are sure, and not of the heart. That the Negro, in common with every other deserving element in our body politic, has his good will and sympathetic friendship, we have not the slightest doubt. If he can make it convenient to pay a visit to any of our fairs this year in the several States—Columbus, Mobile, Lexington or elsewhere—we shall all be "dee-lighted;" if he cannot, we shall have no reason to feel slighted. In any event, he will be at the great Jamestown Exposition, and will make it a point to scan closely the variety of things we shall display in the Negro Building. There should be no end of interesting evidences of our three hundred years of progress since the landing of our ancestors from Africa on that spot. There should be as much as he would find in a score of mere State exhibits. The best way for our people to indicate to advantage their wonderful educational, industrial, mechanical and agricultural progress this year is to combine their resources at Jamestown and to see to it that every State is adequately represented. State fairs, nevertheless, serve local needs, and as such they should be given the heartiest support in the localities about them, for all cannot go to Jamestown. Let it be understood, however, that the only really National Negro exhibition of the current year will be at Jamestown, and the President will look in upon us there.

* * *

Virginia's disfranchising Constitution is to be given a whirl in the United States Circuit Court, now in session at Richmond. Argument was begun this week there in the case of John E. Brickhurst versus C. T. Brooks and William Jessop, Norfolk county officials. Brickhurst, a disfranchised Negro, is suing the officials for $5,000, and his suit attacks the validity of the Constitution of Virginia. The new Constitution went into effect July 10, 1902, and since that time it has been assailed many times by colored men, claiming, as citizens of the United States, the right to vote. John S. Wise is appearing for Brickhurst, following Carter & Hayes, a firm of colored lawyers, as counsel. The State is represented by a firm of able lawyers, who have filed a demurrer, alleging insufficiency of the declaration of the plaintiff, and sets up a plea in extenuation of the justice of the disfranchising law. If Mr. Brickhurst wins, it will be an uphill fight, but the effect will be revolutionary in character. Here is a chance for the Afro-American Council to get in some timely work.

* * *

The erudite editor of the Baltimore Afro-American Ledger rises in open meeting to observe that:

"The very prolific pen pusher of the Indianapolis Freeman is engaged just now in making Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. We would suggest the propriety of the Bishops calling their council together and appointing the aforesaid pen pusher a Warwick or Bishop-maker to the A. M. E. Church, and calling off the next General Conference, as it is a very expensive institution, anyway, and, by having this gentleman appoint the Bishops, save that much expense to the church at large."

Assuming that our esteemed contemporary from the land made famous by John Brown and the late Alexander W. Wayman means the writer of this department, we take occasion right here to agree with his conclusions, without changing the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." He is right—eminently correct, in the superlative degree. If the General Conference of the great A. M. E. Church could be induced to leave the matter of Bishop-making to our judgment, we could name four men who would undoubtedly serve it with dignity, capacity and wisdom, and who would give perfect satisfaction—to us, at least—and save the connection several thousands of dollars, no little bad blood, and oceans of valuable time. Of course, we could not guarantee that our choice would be identical with that of the learned gentleman who presides over the destinies of the Afro-American Ledger; in fact, we feel very sure that it would not be. Nor do we undertake to say that our selections would meet the heartiest approval of the strenuous friends of the aspirants not chosen by our wonderfully discriminating intellect—and there is just where the rub comes in. Tastes differ, and it is practically impossible for any one individual, however painstaking and conscientious he may be, to hand out honors and emoluments to the satisfaction of five or six hundred persons of conflicting ideals and diverse ambitions, when the said honors and emoluments are insufficient to go around and give everybody the exact prize he seeks for himself or for his ally. It is because there are five hundred just such doubters and peculiar delegates as Brother John H. Murphy to please that the A. M. E. Church is called upon every four years to go to the trouble and expense of holding a General Conference, to go through the form of electing Bishops and to pass a few laws that have been agreed upon in advance by the powers behind the throne. Yet, with all that, we haven't the heart to find fault with Brother Murphy for insisting upon having some kind of a "run for his money." He enjoys himself in the flattering unction that he is getting it, and that Baltimore will have a "look in" when the ballots for Bishop are counted; we enjoy ourselves in sizing up the situation as we see it, and venturing predictions on the grand result. So let us felicitate ourselves that "everybody's happy," and, with such patience and Christian fortitude as we may be able to command, await the providences of the Lord. We charge nothing for our services in this important connection, and, in parting, we beg leave to extend to the inspired editor of the Afro-American Ledger renewed assurances of our most distinguished consideration.

* * *

Turning for a moment to the affairs of the A. M. E. Zion Church, let us again make an effort to correct an impression that Editor George C. Clement seems to have concerning the writer of this Review. We are not an advocate of the claims of any man or set of men in their race for official recognition at the hands of the Zion Church, nor did we, of our own notion, suggest the election of six Bishops at the Philadelphia Conference next May. We were a mere chronicler of events, a camera which receives impressions made upon us by public sentiment as we hear it, a mere reporter of conclusions reach d by the logic of contemporaneous history. If Dr. Clement will pardon the apparent assumption, an humble scribe, who goes quietly hither and yon, with no ax to grind, ntohing to expect in the way of reward, nothing to lose because of anything he may say or do, is in a far better position to hear the actual truth about men and measures than those who sit in the seats of the mighty and who are held to daily account for their stewardship by the rank and file of any church organization. Our facts and our conclusions as to matters ecclesiastical grow out of conversations, letters and articles appearing from time to time in the journals of the several religious bodies. These sources of information are legitimate, although in many instances we do not deem it expedient to publish the source from which a particular bit of gossip may have emanated. The newspaper man who is "onto his job" never betrays a confidence. The doings of the Zion Church, or any other body of workers for the uplift of humanity, are proper subjects for discussion, and from now on, as we have done in the past, we shall have something to say relative to their progress, trials, needs and achievements.

The demand for six Bishops was made by one of the most prominent factors in the Zion connection, and he repeats the demand. He offers to show to the satisfaction of the Star of Zion that such a move would not only be in accord with the wishes of the candidates, on the ground that the more places, the better the chances of each will be, but that the general church would welcome it. "It is in the nature of plunging," says he, "but Zion has been ultra-conservative so long that a little plunging would do the old craft a mint of good. As every one knows, there are now but six active Bishops in Zion, and they cannot begin to do justice to the immense territory that they must, in some fashion, cover during the year. Close supervision is the life of a church, and the more frequent a Bishop can make his visits, the better work will the pastors and the people do. To this end, the districts should be made smaller. If the vast expanse of productive soil between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean is to be developed, there will be ampel work for two additional men there alone. The territory about the lakes, the great Southwest and such Middle West sections as Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, offer golden results to us, if we will but make the effort. Special attention should be paid to the African work, and the souls of black men in Cuba, Porto Rico and contiguous islands, carrying our operations into the Panama canal zone, which will soon be full of Negro laborers, who will stand in need of spiritual help. If the Star of Zion will juts broaden its horizon and take in all these rich possibilities, it will realize that there is nothing absurd in asking for six additional men to take charge of such a tremendous field."

"Heaven forbid!" continues our ecclesiastical informant, "that Zion's leaders should make the mistake that has fallen to the lot of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Through a short-sighted policy of so-called 'economy,' they elected but one Bishop at their Birmingham Conference last year, with the bench then reduced to its lowest limit. The man elected died shortly after his elevation, two others followed him to the grave, and two or three more are in feeble health, leaving the church in such a deplorable condition that it may be necessary to reconvene the General Conference in extraordinary session, to elect a sufficient number of Bishops to carry on the work through the remaining three years or so of the present quadrennium. We shall find it more to our credit, and less costly in the long run, to take time by the forelock and prepare for just such a contingency, as well as to set our stakes farther out and labor for a 'greater Zion.' If our financiers would only study the thing out in a spirit of candor, it would readily be seen that an additional Bishop for service in a virgin field would not mean an additional penny of expense to the church treasury. On the contrary, it would be a profitable investment, for any kind of a man at all could, within a short time, bring in more than enough to pay his salary. He would make his place, and the glory, revenue and increased membership would redound to the advantage of the entire connection forever. The Star of Zion suggests three. That will not be enough, in view of the physical condition of at least two of our present Bishops. If Editor Clement cannot see six, he should be willing to loosen up, and, as the watchman on the wall, guarding Zion's highest interests, urge the election of not less than four. Out of such a splendid aggregation of consecrated workers as G. L. Blackwell, M. R. Franklin, R. S. Rives, J. B. Colbert, W. H. Chambers, A. J. Warner, B. F. Wheeler, William Sutton, C. W. Winfield, and others of like caliber, the coming General Conference should have no difficulty in selecting the required number of Bishops, and who will accept whatever work the Master finds for them to do, and do it with all their might."

We trust the esteemed editor of the Star will take this interview for what it is worth, discussing the points brought out by the speaker, and entirely eliminating the personality of the scribe, who, in this and other instances, is but the medium of communication between the parties at issue.

* * *

It has been definitely announced that President W. H. Goler, of Livingstone College, has written a letter declaring that he is not a candidate for the A. M. E. Zion Bishopric, and that he will not seek the honor at the hands of the General Conference next year. It is understood that his preference is for educational work, and that he is content to remain where he is. There will be no opposition to his re-election to the headship of Livingstone, which position he has filled so satisfactorily for a long term of years. A rumor also reaches us, by way of Chicago, that Rev. A. J. Carey, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, is out of the race for secretary of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union. These announcements are of great importance—if true.

* * *

The cornerstone of the Negro Building of the Jamestown Exposition was laid on February 14 (Frederick Douglass' birthday), with appropriate ceremonies, under the direction of the Jamestown Tercentennial Commission and the Negro Development and Exposition Company. The program embraced an invocation by Rev. A. Binga, D. D.; address of welcome, Andrew F. Hilyer; "History of the Exhibit," Col. Giles B. Jackson; "The Negro Development and Exposition Company," W. Isaac Johnson; "The Negro Woman's Part," Mrs. A. M. Curtis; "Financing the Exhibit," R. T. Hill; "Together We Stand," Robert Kelser; "What the Negro Will Show," Thomas J. Calloway; music by the Hampton Institute Band. The stone was laid by the Masonic Order. The Negro Building will be a large and unusually attractive structure, well located on the grounds, and will cost $30,000. It was planned by W. Sidney Pittman, a graduate of Drexel Institute and Tuskegee, and is being erected by Bolling & Everett, Negro contractors, of Lynchburg, Va. They promise that the building will be ready for occupancy by opening day, April 30. The reorganized executive committee, having full charge of the work of collecting, preparing, classifying, installing, maintaining and returning the exhibits, comprises the following experienced persons: T. J. Calloway, chairman, in charge of employment, contracts and general administration; Andrew F. Hilyer, secretary-treasurer, accounts and exhibit space; Giles B. Jackson, director general, publicity and concessions; Mrs. A. M. Curtis, fiscal agent.

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The famous Pen and Pencil Club, of Washington, D. C., fittingly observed Frederick Douglass' birthday with FREEMAN—8 ...... speeches and a banquet, at Odd Fellows' Hall, at the Nation's capital. Lawyer W. L. Pollard is now the president of the organization. The "Gridiron" features of the program, designed by Robert A. Pelham, Arthur S. Gray and others, were unique and enjoyable.

* * *

It was a pathetic group of mourners who gathered a few days ago at the undertaking parlors of Coots & Son, in Jeffersonville, Ind., to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of a loved one. The body that reposed so peacefully amid the silken folds of the magnificent casket was that of Prof. William R. Baker, who had died at Phoenix, A. T., after a long siege with the dread tuberculosis. Accompanying the remains throughout the long journey from the Southwest was the widow of the deceased, whose sincere devotion from the inception of the wasting plague to the end was as beautiful as it was touching; also the mother and a brother. The latter, Mr. Henry E. Baker, of Washington, D. C., had traveled to Arizona some weeks before, and was in charge of the party, and attended to all of the many delicate details of the funeral. Mr. James R. Baker, another brother, and twin to the deceased, came on from Cleveland, O., to view the face of the departed. The Bakers once lived in Jeffersonville, and it was the wish of the widow and the surviving members of the family that Prof. Baker's remains be brought to the old home and interred in the family lot in Eastern Cemetery, beside the father and others who had gone. A few friends who remembered the Baker family from former association—among them Prof. R. Frank Taylor, Prof. J. O. Oglesby, Miss Mattie McClellan, Mr. R. W. Thompson and others—gathered in Coots' little chapel on Saturday afternoon and participated in the simple ceremony conducted by Rev. W. C. Irvin, of the A. M. E. Church, after which all that was mortal of Prof. Baker was sorrowfully consigned to the grave.

R. W. THOMPSON.

ARIZONA'S "UNWRITTEN LAW"

Jack Harwood was a bad one, tall, stringy, fast and game;
He never drew his gun too late and never pulled up lame,
The fighting men of Tuccon knew his record all too well,
And when his horse loped into town a deathlike silence fell,
Once, in the town of Tombstone, not many years ago,
He shot two faro dealers and four Greasers in a row;
And once, at Twin Buttes mining camp, when things were breaking wrong,
Three gun men bit the sawdust, nevermore to hear the gong.
Jack wasn't altogether bad, so his constituents said;
His better nature showed at times—when he was in his bed.
And so, for fifteen years or more, his fortunes seemed to thrive,
By reason (for the most part) of his lightning forty-five.
When Phoenix Phil, the gambler, grabbed an ace off Harwood's knee,
He chuckled, "Wal, a joke's a joke!" and added, "Let him be!"
Thus things went on from bad to worse, Jack living on his name,
Until he stole a broncho and was captured with the same
The trial was short and sudden—no attorney used his jaw—
Jack standing pat, for his defense, on "The Unwritten Law."
This was the plea he uttered, and his words cut like a knife;
"I stole that broncho from a man that tried to steal my wife!"
* * * * * * *
Next morning Jack was swinging from a little tree's green crest—
And this is how "The Unwritten Law" made its debut out West.

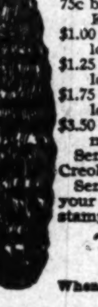
—W. F. K. in the N. Y. American.

Every Lady Read This.

Years ago, when I was a sufferer, an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for Leucorrhea, Displacement, Painful Periods Uterine and Ovarian troubles. It cured me in one month. It is a simple, harmless otion that can be prepared by any one having the recipe. I will send it Free to every suffering sister who writes to me. I have nothing to sell. This is a case of woman helping woman. I send Free Address Mrs. A. B. Hudnut, South Bend Indiana.

HAIR SWITCHES

Bangs and Wigs of Every Description



Most Complete Line of Hair Goods in this Country for Colored People.

50c buys a single braid made of Black Kinky Hair 16 inches long.
75c buys a double braid made of Black Kinky Hair 16 inches long.
$1.00 buys a Creole Switch, 16 inches long, Brown or Black.
$1.25 buys a Creole Switch, 20 inches long, Brown or Black.
$1.75 buys a Creole Switch, 22 inches long, Black or Brown.
$3.50 buys a Natural, Wavy, Handmade Switch like cut.

Send sample of hair when ordering Creole Switches.

Send money with order and get your goods by return mail. Send stamp for catalogue.

T. W. TAYLOR,
Howell, Mich.

When writing please mention this paper.

JAMES N. SHELTON LUCAS B. WILLIS
Old 1694 Main—Phones—New 3058
Shelton & Willis
(Licensed Embalmers)
FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS
Best Service. Lady Attendant
4 8 Indiana Ave. Open all Night.

3 PER CENT. INTEREST
Paid on saving accounts can be drawn anytime with interest
No acc unt too small.
THE RICHCREEK BANK
106 N. Delaware St.

Free TO INTRODUCE THEM
TO BOYS and GIRLS under 12 years of age. Only one to a family FREE. Send us a 2ct stamp to pay postage and we will send you an "EXER-KETCH" patented Game or Novelty free. Regular price 12 cts. WRITE TO-DAY. "EXER-KETCH" NOVELTY CO., 55 N. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

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(Spiel Block)
Indianapolis, Ind.
R. E. WELLS, Proprietor

GOOD QUICK & ARTISTIC
ENGRAVING
INDIANA ELECTROTYPE CO.
23-25 W. PEARL ST. INDIANAPOLIS

Difficult Breathing

Short breath, fluttering, palpitation, sinking spells are symptoms of a weak heart, struggling to do its work. It must keep the blood in circulation to carry nourishment to make flesh, bone and muscle, and remove the worn-out particles. When it cannot do this, it must have help. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure gives strength to the heart nerves and muscles, and increases the heart action.

"I am glad to say that I am so much improved in health. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure cured me when several doctors failed. I think no other medicine could do for me what Heart Cure has done. My case was bad; bad as it could be at times. I had difficulty in getting my breath, my heart beat so fast at times that I thought it impossible to live without relief; the pain was very severe in my left side, and my nerves was all unstrung. I had almost given up all hope of being cured, and I am sure I would not, if I had not taken the Heart Cure. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Miles' remedies to all who suffer with heart disease."

MRS. MARY C. HAHLER, Sullivan, Mo.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

THE MAGIC SHAMPOO HAIR DRIER

After a shampoo the hair can be DRIED and STRAIGHTENED with the Shampoo Drier. It is the only device which will Straighten curly hair without injury to the hair or scalp. It will stimulate its growth and make it look natural and beautiful, which adds to a lady's appearance.

The Shampoo Drier is a steel bar with a receptacle containing a six inch aluminum comb. For sale by toilet article dealers. By mail, price $1.00. Agents wanted.

"Sirs:- The Shampoo Drier is used in my parlors with perfect satisfaction."—Madame Cosart, 17 Kentucky Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

Magic Shampoo Drier Mfg. Co.
407 Century Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn

Dollar Package FREE

Man Medicine Free

You can now obtain a large dollar-size free package of Man Medicine—free on request.

Man Medicine cures weakness

Man Medicine has cured thousands upon thousands of weak men. Man Medicine will cure you, restore you to full strength.

Man Medicine cures vital weakness, nervous debility, early decay, discouraged manhood, brain fag, backache, prostatitis, kidney trouble and nervousness

You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full-size dollar package will be delivered to you free, plain wrapper, with fulldirections how to use it. The full-size dollar package free, no payments of any kind; no receipts; no promises; no papers to sign. It is free.

All we want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curiosity, but that you want to be well, and become your strong natural self once more. Man Medicine will do what you want it to do—make you a real man.

Your name and address will bring it; all you have to do is to send and get it. We send it free to every discouraged man. Interstate Remedy Co., 3.9 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Send Your Next Bundle to the
Hoosier Laundry
320 Indiana Ave,
The Place where Linens last
We also do
FAMILY WASHING
Rough Dry at
Five Cents Per Pound

Madame Ellis's
Face Bleach,
Warranted Harmless and Guaranteed to give satisfaction.
$1.00 Per Bottle $1.00
Trial Size 50c.
Ellis's Face Cream
25c per box.
Mail Orders promptly attended to
Address 157 Euclid Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Ward's Periodical Powders

Prevents Painful Menstration. Cures Monthly Cramps. Has the Endorsement of the Medical Profession. Contains no Opium or Poisonous Drugs.

Acts Quickly and with Soothing Effect.

Sent on receipt of 25 Cents to any address in the United States.

W. F. REYNOLDS, Pharmacist, Corner West and Tenth St., Indiadapolis, Ind.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE

FORMERLY KNOWN AS

"OZONIZED OX MARROW"

Makes the Hair Long, Soft and Easy to Comb

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Key West, Fla., Aug. 28, 1904.
I used only one bottle of your pomade and my hair has stopped breaking off and has greatly improved. When I started using this wonderful preparation my hair was seven inches long and now it is ten inches or more. Yours truly,
314 Southard St. MINNIE FOASTER.

West Chester, Pa., Mch. 30, 1905.
I had typhoid fever and my hair all came out. I used three bottles of your pomade, and now my hair is nine inches long and very thick and nice and straight. Most every one seeing how good your pomade did my hair, they too are anxious for it. My hair is an example to every one. Yours respectfully, ELLA BYE.

Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 13.
Gentlemen: I must confess I never tried any preparation so excellent for the hair. My hair was turning gray and was rather deadly but since I have been using your hair pomade my hair has turned black like it was when I was a girl and it has a lively, glossy color.
C. L. ROBERTS.

Colvert, Tex., Mch. 31, 1905.
I have used one bottle of your pomade and my hair is now perfectly straight, soft and black as silk. I will not be without it.
RHODA EDWARDS.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1906.
Gentlemen: I have used your pomade and have found it to do more than it is recommended to do. It stops the hair from falling out and breaking off, and cleans the scalp and makes the hair soft, pliable and glossy. MAGGIE REND.

Paris, Mo., July 15, 1906.
Gentlemen: When I began using your pomade my head was so bald I was ashamed of myself, but now my hair has grown three inches all over my head and I have been using it only two months.
IDA PRETER.

I have seen the original letters and testify to the genuineness of the statements.
E. C. KNOX, Manager of The Freeman.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE, formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW," so straightens **Kinky or Curly Hair** that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length, and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes **Kinky or Curly Hair straight,** as shown above. Its use makes the most **stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly** hair **soft, pliable** and **easy** to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow, and by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly **perfumed** and **harmless,** it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and the label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get **Ford's,** as it's use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in **50c.** size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest., on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50c. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer cannot supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer, or send us 50c. for one bottle, postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles, or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of paper you saw this advertisement in. Write your name and address plainly to

THE OZONIZED OX MARROW CO.
Dept. A, 76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
(None genuine without my signature. Agents Wanted everywhere.)
Charles Ford, Prest.

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

The Victor is so perfect it is often mistaken for the human voice. It is proving a never failing source of DELIGHT to Thousands.

COME IN AND LET US TELL YOU all ABOUT it.

SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS

Phones { Main 852 / New 9093

KOEHRING BROS.

878, 880, 882 VIRGINIA AVENUE.

Advertise in The Freeman.

MOTHER'S BREAD
BRYCE'S MAKE
Best of all
Heavy enough without being soggy.
Light enough without being fluffy.
Its taste tells the story.
Sold by Grocers Only.

BUY AT
Renihan ICE and COAL COMPANY
New Phone 3598. 523 Indiana Avenue.
Two Baskets . . . 25 Cents
Two Baskets . . . 30 Cents
Two Baskets . . . 35 Cents
We sell by the
TON AND CAR LOAD LOTS

FAMILY WASHING
FIVE CENTS A POUND
FLAT PIECES IRONED.
PROGRESS LAUNDRY.
203 N. Illinois Street. 111 N. New Jersey Street.
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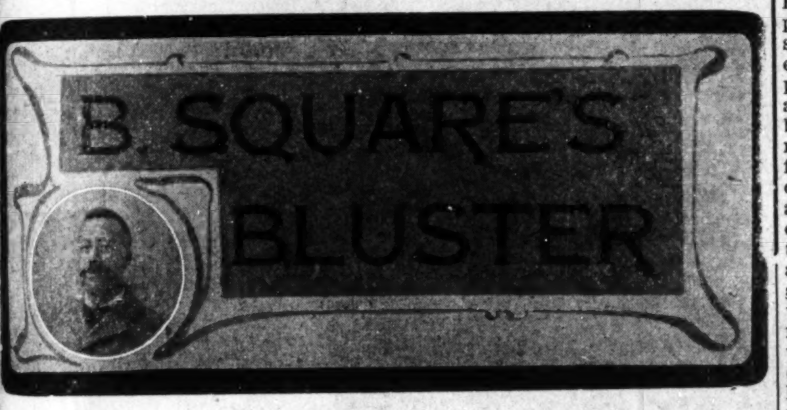

QUERIES.

"Oh! Why should the spirit of mortal be proud" (even if it is the spirit of the President of the U. S.?

Have you broken any of your "New Year's" resolutions?

Have you expressed your opinion upon the President's discharge of the colored troops—"without honor" from Ft. Brown, Texas?

How will you vote next fall?

How much money did you save last year?

Have you learned to write 1907?

Have you renewed (and paid for) your subscription for The Freeman for 1907? If not, why not?

Did you, if "up North," send any money "down home" to the "old folks" for their Christmas?

What has become of "The Voice of the Negro" and the "Colored American Magazine"?

Why not re-launch the "Colored American" newspaper of Washington, D. C.?

Where is the pen of Bro. E E. Cooper, father and promoter of many Negro journals?

Why the Afro-Americans do not realize the fact, if they don't hang together, they will hang separate?

OVERHEARD IN A BARBER SHOP No. XXIV.

"Say, Tom, what do you think of Teddy giving them colored soldiers the "23"?

"He made a mistake. He thinks he is but he is not; them boys is O. K. I'll never vote the Republican ticket again."

How many times has like conversations been repeated in barber shops in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois?

Where does the President of the United States "get off" with his "square deal"? It looks as if the cards were "stacked," but Senator Foraker "cut" the cards, and at this writing "the Senator from Ohio" is "dealing."

By the "pied" appearance of the pages of several Negro newspapers that have recently reached me, it is safe to conclude that the "type stickers" and "proofreaders" have not, as yet, recovered from their "New Year's" celebrations.

Our esteemed co-laborer, "B. Square," says the name of the next President of the United States will begin with an "F." That prophesy gives Brother Hodges rather a wide range for hitting the nail on the head. The next occupant of the White House might be Fairbanks or Foraker; and then, again Folk or Francis might have a "look-in."—Ed. Freeman

You have four "F's"—draw another card. We are "standing pat," after you draw, we will "show down" and you will see that we "take the pot"

"Politics make strange bed fellows." Who would ever dream of seeing "Pitchfork" Tillman and "Fire-alarm" Foraker on the same side of the fence in a debate involving the rights of the "nigger?" "Now! What do you think of that?" "Who would-er thunk it?" "Yes, sah!

The Rt. Rev. Dr. J. G. Robinson of Louisville, Ky., is right when he says:

"Thompson is the greatest and most ready writer on current topics in the Negro race and ranking with J. Thomas Fortune as an editorialist. It is a pity that some of our wealthy men don't form a stock company and set in motion a great Negro daily and take R. W. Thompson as editor-in-chief."

If I had $1,000,000 to-day (to-morrow) I wou'd start in New York City, Indianapolis or Washington a great Negro daily and take R. W. Thompson as editor-in chief, go off to Europe like James Gordon Bennett and have "a good time" by night and rest easy by day, wrapped up in the fact that the nterests of the Afro-Americans were O. K.

Brother Matt. Lewis, editor of the Newport News (Va.) Star, whispers too loud in church in his editorial of Jan. 19th in regard to Ben Tillman s Brownsville speech Go slow, Bro. Matt.

Speaking of Brownsville, Texas, there is a section of that name in Brooklyn owned and populated by Hebrews in the past few years with every requirement of a village of 7,000 souls. There are enough Negroes in Brooklyn to do likewise. In the languish of The Freeman "Learn wisdom of the Jew—When the Colored man sees that a commodity is needed by a given number of people, why can he not get busy and supp'y it?" B. SQUARE.

Sergeant Mingo Sanders has handed the conspiring citizens of Brownsville a lemon that has been coming to them for a long time. It is now apparent, from his straightforward testimony that a lot of unmerited sympathy has been wasted upon these people by the country at large. They wanted to get rid of the Negro soldiers, and they shot up the town themselves to bring about a crisis. It's some—and it isn't over yet.

TALENTED MUSICIAN DEAD

Wm. R. Baker, Formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., Passes Away at Phoenix, Arizona.

On Saturday morning, Jan. 26, 1907, there passed into the Great Beyond all that was mortal of "Will" Baker, a young man whose musical genius was well known in every large city in the great Northwest, as well as along the entire Pacific Coast. He very early attracted attention to himself through the thoroughness of his musical art, and when after years of patient study and persistent practice he had made for himself a place among the real artists in his line, the way to the topmost round in the ladder seemed short and clear.

In completeness of detail, in thoroughness of technique, in absolute harmony of soul with art, his piano playing ranged alone in the upper notes of fame among the musical artists of his race. He was not content with success as a mere technician in the art of playing, but he gave wide range to his creative talent, and left some original compositions whose melody will live to touch responsive chords in the years yet to come.

Whether in Buffalo, Spokane, Duluth, Denver, San Francisco or Phoenix—wherever he showed his talent—he charmed his audience. In San Francisco he was engaged for a minor part in a theatrical performance, and so thorough was his work that the engagement ended by the company placing him in sole charge of the theatre, to manage its performances, book its performers and prepare the music. This was a position unusual for a colored man, and in his whole connection with the work his genius and his demeanor rose superior to his color and obliterated every vestige of that prejudice that so often hinders and hurts. His cordial manner and genial spirit were potent partners with his art in making for him the numerous friends who greeted him wherever he went. His very presence dispelld the gloom, if one existed, and his generous nature and gentle manner quickly turned an acquaintance into a friend. He was generous, too, with his art. Unlike many another musician whose art is shown to his friends only after coaxing, "Billy" Baker, as he was dubbed by his friends, knew no "no" to any demand upon his playing. He loved ti play and to please. Many an evening in a small gathering of friends where he was among them merely as a guest I have seen him sit at the piano and in response to one call after another he would play hour after hour with no seeming fatigue of mind or body.

His was the musical soul, and he feasted his soul upon its music. He was always of delicate structure, and after unusual effort in the line of his profession he seemed in danger of a breakdown. About a year ago he decided to go to Phoenix, Ariz., to see if the dry and rare atmosphere of that section would not help to restore his wasting strength. Even there he still pursued his art, and when the Elks of Phoenix began to plan for their annual entertainment a few months after Billy's arrival there, they invited him to arrange and conduct their entire musical program, a commission which he performed not only to their complete satisfaction but to the wonder and delight of their large audiences at each evening entertainment. It was on one of these occasions that his tuneful little ballad "Alma" was first sung in public, and it was a popular hit from the start.

After this engagement he was never able again to appear in public. His failing health grew gradually weaker, and he took to his bed for the last time in November, 1906. His loving wife and mother were untiring in their ministrations for him, and about a fortnight before his death he was joined by his brother, Henry E. Baker, of Washington. He passed away peacefully on Saturday morning, the 26th of January. In his early life he was baptized into the Baptist church while a student at Howard University in Washington, and although in late years he neglected his church, the declining years of his life served to bring him again to a realizing sense of his duty in this regard, and in dying he gave ample evidence of a thorough reconciliation to his Heavenly Father. There was no more touching feature connected with his last illness than the untiring loyalty and loving devotion of his wife. Her tender ministrations served to ease the pain of his wasting illness, and her loving sympathy to the very last was his solace and his comfort.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Jas. Washington of the A. M. E. Church at Phoenix, and by the Maricopa Lodge of Masons of the same place on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, from whom came many touching evidences of genuine sorrow and sympathy. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful, including a pillow of violets sent by the Elks of Phoenix. The remains were taken to Jeffersonville, Ind., for interment, accompanied by his mother, his widow and his brother from Washington.

I drop here a loving tear in memory of many happy hours spent in the bright sunshine of Billy's smile. His generous nature as well as his genuine talent were an inspiration and a hope to me; and if there is a vacant place in the company of that music world above, Billy is there now to fill it, I know. God alone is the Judge of men's lives, and He alone can forgive the past and bless the future. So
Fold him, O Father, in Thine arms,
And let him henceforth be.

AT THE EDITOR'S DESK.

The "po' white crackers" of Alabama are trying to find an excuse to withdraw that $3,000 State appropriation from Tuskegee Institute. There is a peculiar perturbation in the mind of this respectable class when the Negro waxeth fat or smart.

Whenever the United States officials insist upon seeing that the Negro gets a square deal under the law, there is always some dirty sheet of the callibre of the Chattanooga News to yell out something about "placing black heels on white necks."

If the citizens of Indianapolis expect the police and chief to enforce the law, they must stand by them in their effort to do so, instead of jeering and trying to keep them from doing their duty. This class of people are violaters of the law.

The wife of Mr. William H. Porter, the well-known undertaker of Cincinnati, died last Friday, after an illness of several months. Mrs. Porter was a woman of extraordinary energy and force of character, and was a prime factor in every movement for the social and religious uplift of the race in the Jueen City.

White people seldom object so strenuously to association with Negroes as to resign lucrative jobs to get away from them. Vide, the Departments at Washington, where the most rabid Southern "Po' white" and the blackest Negroes work in perfect amity side by side. The "kick" comes only when the said po' white thinks he can make it effective.

Dr. Booker T. Washington is entitled to the thanks of the entire race for his timely activity in the work of saving the Frederick Douglass homestead as a movement to the memory of the great chieftain. It is pleasant to see the names of two of the race's giants thus linked together. It is as it should be.

Contractor Oliver says he is going to dig the Panama Canal with Negro labor from the South, and he has the reputation of being a man who does the things he undertakes, and of doing them well. Verily, in this matter of employing Negro labor on the big ditch, the "rejected stone hath become the head of the corner."

Mr. James H. Shelton, one of the most active Pythians in the Hoosier State, who at this time holds the office of Grand Lecturer, is lining up his forces to make the race for Grand Chancellor for Indiana. He is a hustler from 'way back, a loyal Pythian and ought to be elected "hands down" at this year's session of the Grand Lodge, which meets at Kokomo.

The star of "Te Pit" says, if anybody wants to invest in a business that is a "sure thing" from the start, let him open a 5 and 10 cent store." Acting upon this expert advice, the department store conducted at Richmond, Va., by the Order of St. Luke has recently placed a 5 and 10 cent counter in their basement, carrying a large and varied line of goods.

Mr. George H. Jackson, who has been practicing law in Cincinnati, O., for a number of years, nad who is conceded to be one of the wealthiest colored men in the country, has purchased a handsome residence in Chicago, and will make that city his future home. It is expected that he will continue to practice law, and invest his money in a live business enterprise.

One of our correspondents, in a private letter, bubbling over with enthusiasm because of the effective work by the Constitution League in the Brownsville matter, says there is no reason why the Negroes may not put up a national ticket of their own in 1908, and proposes the following: For President, Gilchrist Stewart, of New York; for Vice-President, Sergeant Mingo Sanders, of South Carolina. Platform: "Fiat justitia ruat coelum."

Maxie Cooper, a former student of Tuskegee Institute, now living at Selma, Ala., has invented a paint brush on the plan of a fountain pen, and it is thought by those familiar with patented articles that it will come into general use. Mr. Cooper's greatest success is in the line of electrical work. The largest and most modern buildings in Selma have been wired under his direction. He installs elevators and electrical apparatus of all kinds. He has bought and paid for a nice home for his parents, with whom he lives at Selma.

We feel safe in saying that quite a number of other ministerial gentlemen would like to have John D. Rockefeller drop in on them at his earliest convenience and pay his respects to the contribution basket as liberally as he did at Brother C. T. Walker's church in Augusta, Ga., a few Sundays ago.

Atlanta must be glad that the Brownsville episode, the Thaw trial and the Chattanooga lynching incident have come on so opportunely. They have drawn popular attention away from her recent saturnalia of mob rule. There are signs that Atlanta is truly repentant, and will be real good, for some time, at least.

A Washington astrologer, Edmund Scribner Stevens, prodicts that King Menelik of Abyssinia, will die in October of this year. Here is a rare chance for Bishop Turner to take hold and set up the nucleus of the great Negro nation of which he has dreamed so long. The time may now be ripe for Ethiopia to stretch forth her hand.

T. Thomas Fortune, the veteran editor of the New York Age, after a lengthy stay at Red Bank, N. J., has again become a citizen of the Empire State, and will soon begin twisting the tail of the Tammany Tiger to warm up for the masterly struggle of next year's presidential battle. Mr. Fortune has not declared his preference for the nomination, but we take it he is not for Roosevelt, not for Cannon, not for Taft, nor for Mr. Shaw. The vigorous pencil-pusher gives us the impression that he could snuggle up highty comfortable-like to the Fairbanks band-wagon.

At the recent convention of the National Industrial Order of America, said to comprise 50,000 Negroes, the emigration of all Negroes to Africa, where they might establish a government of their own, was advocated by a number of speakers. How they are to be induced to go, the mode of transportation to be employed and what portion of the Dark Continent they propose to occupy, together with the necessary finance to float the "government" after it is organized, are some of the minor details that escaped settlement at the hands of the august assembly.

The Southern statesman who said that "everything national means the nigger' let the cat out of the bag as to why the South is deadly opposed to enlarging the powers of the Federal Government. The nation is committed to the equality of citizenship of all, and to the Southern mind that "means the nigger." The bourbons would rather stop all progress and stay behind the age than allow the Negro to go ahead with the crowd. The Democratic party can never be trusted with the Presidency until it broadens out to national proportions, and is willing to accept every man for what he is worth, regardless of color, creed or section.

Washington is taking the lead in insisting that all new houses to be erected shall be provided with bathtubs, in connection with other sanitary regulations. Proper sanitation is the price of good health, and biulding inspectors fail to do their duty when they permit any kind of a house to go up without the necessary safeguards against distress. As the most inferior of the tenements are forced upon colored people, we should see to it if the owner or agent refuses to make the improvements required by law, that the matter is promptly reported to the proper officers, to the end that the rgulations may be complied with to the letter.

The Immigration Societies of the South may gnaw all the files in creation, but the white servant will never be a popular institution below the Mason's and Dixon's line. The people there have been educated up to using the Negro for all manner of domestic and agricultural service, and they can not educate themselves out of the habit, no matter what the immigration agents may say. The Negro laborer is more tractable, will work for smaller wages, never strikes, and is not liekly to aspire to the hand of his employer's daughter. The Southern labor market just naturally belongs to the black man and women of character and industry.

Mr. Fred R. Moore is holding some very successful meetings in Virginia, in the interest of the National Negro Business League. He has effected healthy organizations at a number of advantageous points throughout the State. Touching the order of the President discharging the Negro soldiers, Mr. Moore says we should not judge Mr. Roosevelt too harshly, for he has done many good things for the American people and the Negro as well, to criminate abuse because of a single bodes no good to the contestant, but be made the receiving end of indismistake. He is of the opinion that the President will manage to "even up things" in the Negro's behalf, if we just keep our heads level and refuse to permit ourselves to get unduly excited. The game is coming our way.

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Tuesday, February 12, was the ninety-eighth anniversary of the birth of America's great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. His memory remains ever green in the hearts of the people whom he elevated from the low estate of chattel to the proud status of citizen. As we review the stirring events of Lincoln's time, let us consecrate ourselves anew to building more firm than ever upon the foundation laid for us by him in the war amendments and reconstruction.

It is foolish for our Ohio friends to confuse an otherwise clear situation by bringing out candidates against Ralph W. Tyler, who is said to be the President's choice for collector of customs at Cincinnati. There is danger in the presentation of a multiplicity of names that in the melee all may lose out. This has happened before, and it is an old trick of clever politiciaas to euchre the Negroes out of a good thing.

Et tu, Missouri! Rather late getting the Jim Crow car, but she has it now, hard and fast. The shade of C. H. J. Taylor ought to come back and haunt the Legislature that has now undone his good work of several years ago, when he put in some Herculean blows against the separate coach system.

Dr. James E. Shepard, field worker among the Negroes under the International Sunday School Association, who is making active preparations for his great journey to Europe and the orient, and finally to represent the Negro at the World's Sunday School Convention in Rome next May, writes to friends that he will sail from New York on the 2d of March, and will be accompanied by Prof. R. B. McRary, of Lexington, N. C., who has kindly consented to be his travelling companion. Dr. Shephard says: "This magnificent trip has been made possible by the generous assistance of friends, which I now gratefully acknowledge. Especial credit must be given to Mr. E. K. Warren, president of the World's Sunday School Convention; Mr. W. N. Hartshorn, chairman International Executive Committee; Mr. Marion Lawrence, General Secretary, and that public-spirited citizen of the South, Gen. Julian S. Carr, together with the kind co-operation of the entire Executive Committee of the International Sunday School Association; otherwise the trip would have been in no way possible." The race wishes Dr. Shepard and Prof. McRary bon voyage!

An organization has been formed for the purpose of holding a national Negro fair in the city of Mobile, Ala., during the month of October this year. Rev. H. N. Newsome, D. D., Ph. D., has been elected president and general manager; D. G. Valentine, of Mobile, is secretary; A. J. Sager and W. A. Culpeper are treasurers; Prof. J. C. Banks is corresponding secretary, and Dr. J. E. Shepard, of North Carolina, is foreign agent. Others prominently identified with the very creditable effort are Bishop L. J. Coppin, Dr. R. D. Brooks, Dr. J. W. Walker, Rev. A. C. Alstork, J. T. Peterson, John C. Dancy, Rev. A. F. Owens. Dr. Newsome says that 320 of the most influential men of the race in the Gulf States are interested in the movement, and up to this time the handsome sum of $100,000 has been subscribed to develop the same. He says:

"We want to conduct a fair with Negroes, by Negroes and for Negroes; hence, we desire to get every man and woman of color in America who have a spark of race pride in their hearts to lend the weight of their name and prestige to this exhibit of the Negroes and achievements of the Negroes of the far South."

We can not have too many such exhibitions, if the promoters mean business, and do business on business principles.

THE FREEMAN

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SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1907

As the situation now appears, 1908 will give us either Foraker or Fairbanks, as the republican standard-bearer.

Echoes from Brownsville seem destined to be as eternal as those of "the shot that was heard around the world."

Candidates for the Bishopric and other general offices in the Methodist churches have begun to sit up and take notice. With the battle royal but a year and two months off, public sentiment is rapidly assuming form and substance. May the very best material be selected for every post.

Our good friend Mr. Foraker will have his little joke. He would not dream of taking umbrage because the Negro people, denied representation in both Houses of Congress, are compelled to utilize as best we can the broad influence of the Tuskegee "wizard" and depute to him the functions of "senator at large." Having a roving commission, therefore, no one can reasonably find fault if his peregrinations occasionally land him up against some of the good things that the regular Senators have saved for their own private larder.

The Washington Record, impressing its view that no presidential candidate put forward by Mr. Roosevelt will have a ghost of a show for the namination, says: "In the future, when the question is asked what kept the President from 'landing his man,' the answer 'Brownsville' will rise from the throats of ten million black persons." Another instance of "the inevitable Negro." At every critical stage of the nation's history, the irrepressible Negro problem, in one form or another, has affected the complexion of political events, and made men or destroyed them.

"Chickens come home to roost," says an old saw, and Senator Dryden, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, is having a hard row to hoe in his attempt to succeed himself in the upper house of Congress. The Prudential refuses to write insurance for colored people, and the party leaders are reluctant to return President Dryden to the Senate with their apparent endorsement for fear of the dissatisfaction such an act would bring about among the colored voters, who hold the balance of power in the State. The Negroes are willing to accept any other Republican that might be named, but will have none of Dryden.

The New York Sun is something of a literary cabinet-maker, and in thus discussing editorially what it declares to be three distinct popular movements promotive of a "China for the Chinese,' gives vent to a flow of rhetoric that for floridity as well as lucidity, is calculated to make F. H. M. Murray, the "main squeeze" of the esteemed Alexandria Home News, look well to his laurels as a word-painter. Ululates the Sun: "What we would here point out is that the three movements just described are unrelated in motive or in end. They are simply simultaneous. They all do bear witness, however, to the breadth and depth of the agitation with which the huge amorphorus, long torpid congeries of human beings cooped together in the Middle Kingdom is beginning to heave. It looks, in fine, as if the innumerable, heterogenous, multilingual multitude that collectively we call Chinese, were undergoing the birth throes of a nascent new civilization." It is now up to Brother Murray to shoulder his unabridged, and see if this avalanche of verbosity can not be adapted in som eway to the dangers growing out of the leadership of Booker T. Washington.

The Negro has had enough of the "strenuous" brand of republicanism. The kind of stalwartism put forth by Grant, Conkling, Morton, Clarkson, Sherman, Blaine and Lincoln, out of which grew Douglass, Bruce, Langston, Lynch, Elliott, Garnett, Pinchback, Gibbs, Lewis and Cuney, is good enough for us. The Washington Record strikes it about right when it observes: "Presidential Bees" are buzzing in many bonnets nowadays, but Foraker and Fairbanks seem to have the lead. They represent the conservative elemetnts in the republican party of old, and we believe they are going to carry the party to victory this approaching election." The republican majority next year will not be such as to eliminate the Negro vote as a factor, as it happened in 1904. Every ballot will be needed, especially in the pivotal States of the North, where the black man holds the balance of power. No namby-pamby, mugwumpism will arouse the Negro to action in the next campaign. If he leaves his business to save the "grand old party," the G. O. P. must make it worth his while by proclaiming a platform that means the restoration of the black man to the political equation, an open door to the industrial life of the nation and federal protection to his civil rights whenever the American flag waves, regardless of whom it may offend. This is "the word with the bark on it." It will pay for the party to go back to first principles.

Some Good Seed Planted.

One of the most impressive and unusual demonstrations ever witnessed in the State of Missouri was that made by a delegation of colored men which met at Jefferson City from various parts of the State to protest against the "jim crow" car bill. No such meeting was perhaps even seen before in Jefferson City, as that which was held in the Hall of Representatives, where a great crowd had gathered to listen to the appeals of the race's most distinguished men nfor fair play in the matter of railroad transportation. The delegation marched to the State Capitol, headed by Bishop Abraham Grant. The speeches were all eloquent, pathetic and forcible, many of the auditors being affected to tears. The imposing presence and dignified bearing of the colored men who thus appeared in defense of the Negro's civil rights will do good, even though they suffer defeat for the time being. The eyes of a certain class of white people are opened and their intelligence is broadened when they are brought into contact with the brain and heart and character of the genuine Negro leader. Some good seed was planted in the souls of Missouri's legislators by Bishop Grant and his co-workers that will bear fruit some day.

Congress and the Negro.

For some unexplaned reason, the Congress shows a disposition to run away from the race problem. It gags at anything savoring of an investigation, and treads as gently as if egg shells were beneath them when outrages against the suffrage, lynchings, disfranchisement and social equality threaten to appear above the surface. The men in the Senate and the House will be on the hustings in a few months, asking for colored voters to return them to their seats, to repeat the same old program of cowardly evasion and spineless sycophancy to the Tillmans, Culbersons and Mallories, when issues involving the civil rights of the Negro bob up. This is the real "conspiracy of silence," and we are tired of it. Say what you will of Senator Foraker, his worst enemy never can accuse him of not having the courage of his convictions, nor can they say he has ever "funked" when his principals needed a strong and manly champion. The Senate needs a few more stalwarts of the Foraker stripe, and the House is a branch of ideality because there is not one therein who has "sand" enough to seize the entire fraudulently-elected gang by the slack of their pants, and pitch them out of the seats they hold by virtue of the most glaring abuse of the suffrage that the sun ever shone upon. To allow the outrages by which these fellows secure certificates to go uninvestigated is to condone them, and become accessories after the fact to them. The failure to speak out and to take steps to expose those guilty of these crimes against the constitution and the laws is indeed a "conspiracy of silence" against which the very heavens cry out.

Jamestown Exposition Getting "In Good."

Since the reorganization of the commission in charge of the affairs of the Negro department of the Jamestown Exposition, the prospects for a successful exhibit have taken on a rosy hue. A strong delegation, including the officers of the Negro Development Company, waited on President Roosevelt the other day and gave him satisfactory assurance that the exhibits placed in the Negro Building at Jamestown will be creditable, both to the race and to the United States. The progress that has been made toward bringing the various articles was carefully gone over, and if the present plans work out as expected, there is nothing in the way of a show that will do ample justice to the phenomenal advancement the race has made since the original landing on the James River, nearly three hundred years ago.

The delegation that visited the President was composed of the following representative colored citizens: Giles B. Jackson, director-general; Mrs. A. M. Curtis, Thomas J. Galloway, A. F. Hilyer, Arthur L. MacBeth, Robert Kelser, G. N. Johnson, J. M. May, Arnold Hill, Miss Meta Warrick, William Hope, C. H. Williamson and Dr. E. N. Campbell.

Permanent headquarters have been established, under the superyision of the commissioners detailed by the federal government, and everything will be carried on in systematic fashion. Literature will be in the hands of the people of the several States in a few days and the work will go on with a whirl. President Roosevelt, it is understood, is in hearty sympathy with the efforts of those who are determined to make the Negro department a success, and his suggestions from time to time will doubtless be very helpful.

The University of Industrialism.

Industrialism is the fundamental ingredient of the world's social fabric. It is the corner-stone of production, and the system of education which renders the industrial faculty of mankind more and more effective, nourishes the roots of civilization upon the industry of the human family all that science, art, commerce and governments stand for, must finally depend. Industrialism is therefore universal, and industrial education can not be restricted by law or custom to any single race, clime or nation.

Apropos of these general observations, evidence accumulates that neither the whites nor the Indians intend that the Negroes of this country shall monopolize the benefits of industrial education. Both of the "naole races" are daily setting at naught the theory of certain narrow-visioned doctrinaires that the science of "working with the hands" is something to be taught only to the black people, and that manual labor, no matter how skilled and remunerative, is a badge of social and intellectual inferiority. Such nonsensical conclusions are being "knocked out" with such vigor and frequency that only a few of the old-line extremists have the courage to attempt to discredit the dignity that inheres in the pursuits that call for trained hands as well as trained minds.

The best colleges of the whites are incorporating industrial or manual training departments within their walls, and the sons and daughters of the wealthiest families are eagerly embracing the opportunities the afford for practical education. Now comes "Lo, the poor Indian" seeking industrialism as a card of admission to the door of real citizenship. The annual report of Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, just made public, indicates that manual training is rapidly becoming a feature among the heretofore non-working wards of the nation—and with entirely satisfactory results.

Miss Reel has visited practically all of the Indian schools during the year and reports that more teachers are recognizing the special characteristics of the Indian and are finding out how to transform the shiftless and undomesticated race of men into industrious wage-earners and independent, responsible people. Better methods of teaching are being adopted, and consequently more gratifying results are being obtained year by year. The teaching of cooking, sewing and home laundry work now occupies a permanent place in the course of study marked out for the Indians in the government schools.

So industrialism is no fad for exploitation among Negroes to perpetuate a condition of menial servitude. It is universal in scope and its application is recognized by all thinkers and practical nation builders as the strongest bulwark of civilization. Industrial education is for black men, red men and white men alike.

The man that can sho'ly understand our women folks won't need to ever read his Bible 'cause they ain't nothin' that even the Almighty can teach him. Bill Simmons says that the guilded youths of the country over ought to be examined bv a board of insanity experts befo' they starts out to see this world, John Rockeyfel'er gives 43 million dollars for education an' then raises oil another quarter cent more at the same time—well, business is business.

THE FREEMAN POSTOFFICE.

LADIES' LIST.

Brown, Miss Lyda	Moore, Mrs Fortes
Brown, Mrs Pearl	Owens, Mrs G R
Cooper, Mrs E	Perry, Mrs Lizzie
Gentry, Mrs Minnie	Robeson, Miss Ada
Irver, Mrs James	Roberson, Miss Ann
Johnson, Mrs Stella	Robinson, Miss Lydia
Joseph, Miss Emma	Smith, Mrs Eliza
Lee, Miss Francis	Wilson, Mrs Margret
Mason Mrs Ruby	Woods, Mrs Annie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Armstrong, Roy	Malone, Prof Wm
Armstrong, Thos	McKenyre, Chas
Bebee, C W—2	McCamon, Prof J H
Butler, Will	McDade, G W
Brown, Warren	Mitchells The
Bush, Clarence	McKanlass, W H
Bristo, Buddy	Miller, Frank
Bundy, Geo	Mathews, Geo
Bostwick, W. G'	Mobely, J W
Burton, Chas. A.	Petitt, Henry
Bryants Musical Family	Rodgers, Fred
Cross & Cross	Reeves, Edward
Chappell, L. W.	Reed, Edward
Chapman, J C.	Smith, J J
Crosby, Frank—2	Simmons, Rich
Downs, Thomas—2	Stevens, B F
Dennis, J W—3	Stevens, Sam
Edward, Al	Smith, Harry C
Edwards, Chas	Smith, Charles
Gant, R H	Shermon, J E
Halch & Halch	Thomas, Dick
Hunt, Hi Henry	Timmons, Prof Wm
Harris, Jimmie—2	Tnomas, Dick
Hackleman, E M	Thompson, A. B
Hysell, N R	Wilson, Chas
Isler, Arthur	WilliamsG, A.—2
Johnson, L. J.	Wise and Milton
Johnson, Sam	Wood, Edward
Kennedy, W Goff	Wilson, John
King and Bailey	Weatherly, Joe
Knuner, L D	Watkins, Grant
La She La	Williams, Winston
Lebard, W S	Wilson & Puggsley
Long, Asher	Williams, J H—2
Marshall, James	Williams & Stevens

1907. ROUTE. 1908.

A Rabbit's Foot Company: Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 21 to April 1.

Hottest Coon in Dixie—Budgelon, N. J. March 1; Salem, 2; Plainfield, 5; Binghamton, N. Y., 8; Cortlard, 9; Ithaca, 11.

Culligan's Nashville Students—Selden, Kas., March 4; Goodland, 5; St. Francis, 6.

Dandy Dixie Minstrels under direction of Voelckel & Nolan—Biloxi, Miss., March 4; Hattiesburg, 5; Meridian, 6; Montgomery, Ala., 7; Birmingham, 8; Anniston, 9.

Harry Brown—alone—Singing Cartoonis—Duluth, Minn., week of March 4.

Black Patti Troubadours—Stockton, Cal., March 4; Sacramento, 5; Seattle, Wash., 10 to 16.

Smart Set—Philadelphia, March 4 to 11.

Richard & Pringle's Minstrels—Coffeyville, Kas., March 2; Bartlesville, 4; Sherryvale, 5; Chamite, 6; Iola, 7; Ft. Scott, 8; Joplin, Mo., 9.

Georgia Minstrels—Morton, Minn., March 2 and 3; Delhi, 4; Belview, 5; Echo, 6; Wood Lake, 7; Clarkfield, 8; Marietta, 9-10.

Jones & Raymond—Vaudeville Theater, Turtle Creek, Pa., week of March 4.

Rufus Rastus Minstrels—Peoria, Ill., March 3, 4, 5, 6; Omaha, Neb. 7, 8, 9.

AN APPROPRIATION MADE.

Raleigh, N. C., Special—The legislature of North Carolina passed a bill appropriating the sum of Five Thousand Dollars to be used in collecting the Negro Exhibit from this state for the Jamestown Exposition. Lawyer E. A. Johnson appeared before the committee with others, and made a speech favoring the measure, after which the legislature passed the bill appropriating the money by an unanimous vote.

The North Carolina colored people are making preparations to be propeorly represented at the Jamestown Exposition. They already maintain a state fair association which holds an exhibition every year, and has kept this up for 28 years in succession.

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BOBBS-MERRILL

General Correspondence From Various Sections.

PADUCAH, KY.

The pupils of the public high school are doing a saving and banking business under the direction of Prof. J. W. Jackson, and in about seven weeks they have saved $80.00.—Concerts are given every month at the different churches, and at an early date a minstrel show will be given for the benefit of the building fund.

MOBILE, ALA.

Mr. E L. Stevens is still headwaiter and Kloskys and J. P. White second.—Mrs Griggs of Columbus, Ga., attended Mardi Gras in Mobile with her husband, Wm. M Griggs.—Drs. Shaw and Similton entertained teeir many northern friends during the carnival week in Mobile.—Mr. J. H. Scaggs is on the sick list and also Mr. Joe Jones.—Sydney Coleman entertained his cousin, Miss Antwornette O. Wallace, of East Passcagoula, Miss. Messrs. Jesse H. Miller, Moses Thomas and A. J. Brown were among the guests.

CORNING, N. Y.

Prof. H. P. Fredericks was in Elmia on Friday attending the Cole & Johnson show.—Mrs. August Driggins was taken to the hospital last week. She is in a serious condition.—Miss Lydia Jones is seriously ill at the hospital.—Charley Ford of Addison was calling on friends last Sunday.—Miss Marie Green gave a clam chowder supper Friday evening for the benefit of A. M. E. Zion Church.—Harry Bennett has returned from Dundee, his home, after two weeks' illness.—Rev. Butler preached a good sermon in W. C. T. U. Hall Sunday evening.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

The churches are in a better financial condition than ever before in the history of the metropolis.—Work at the St. James is progressing to the satisfaction of the building committee.—The members and friends of the evening chapel C. M. E. have begun their $45,000 building, and the congregation is working with much energy.—Burglars had a week's work among colored people from the following lists of visits: The residence of Robert Reed on Cochran street; Byron's, Ewing & King's cafe; Ray and Jackson, and D. Rowans. Money, jewelry, clothing and two cash registers were taken.—The base ball season is near at hand and the players are making great preparations—The corner-stone of the St. John Baptist Church will be laid March 3 under the auspices of the lodges and societies. Rev. M. Pherson is the pastor.—The chief of police have ordered that all idlers must get a job.

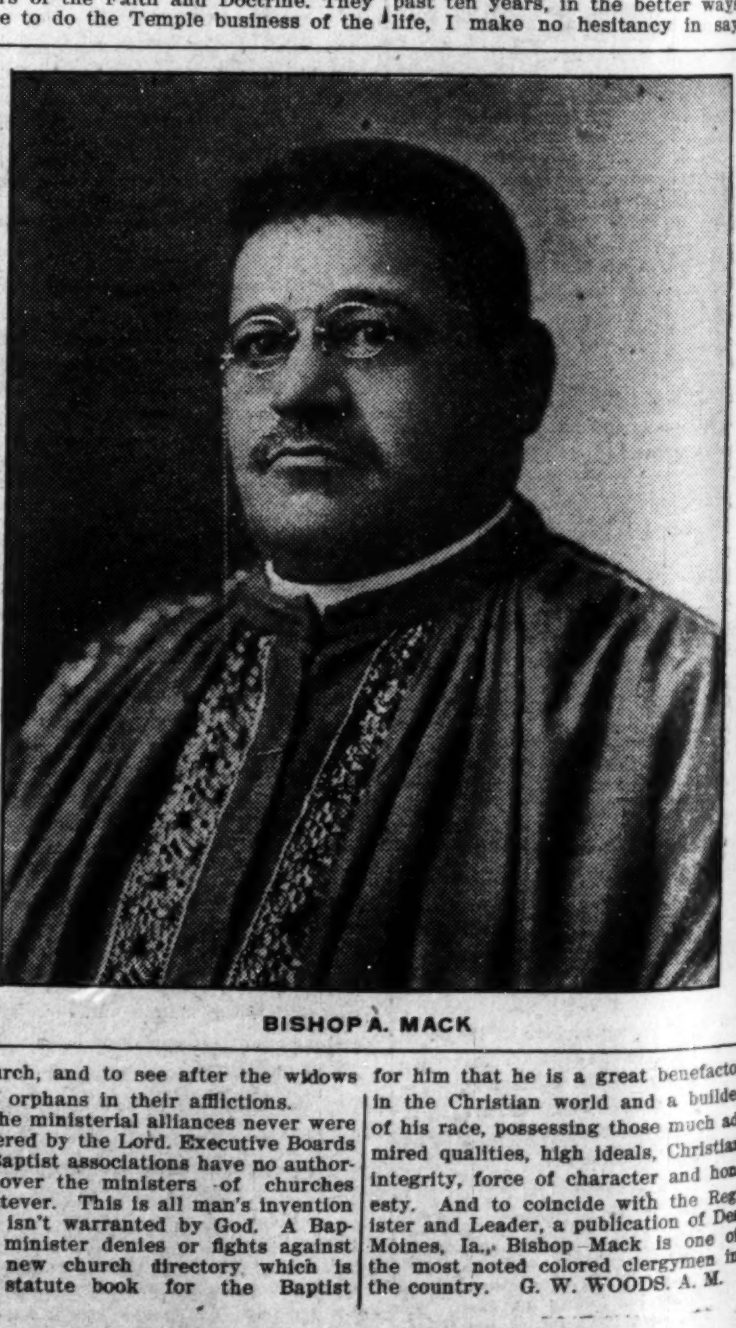
NEW ALBANY, IND.

Dr. W. A. Burney, formerly of this city, and regarded as the wealthiest colored man in Indiana, is expected here next month on bustness. It is said that he will dispose of all of his local property and invest the money in orange groves near Los Angeles, Cal,, where he already has large holdings in fruit lands.—By deed from Dr W. A. Burney the handsome homestead at 506 State street has passed into the full possession of Mrs. Margaret Sterrett $1,400 is named as the consideration.—T. H. Johnson won a high place on the eligible list as railway mail clerk at the recent civil service examination. He has been connected with the New Albany postoffice for several years and is considered by Postmaster Morris as one of the most reliable men on his roll.—The pension of Jerry Washington was increased last week from $6 to $14 per month.—Bishop Clinton is expected in this locality in a few days.—The amusing demedietta "Social Life at Lonelyville" was produced Friday evening at the A. M. E. Church, under the management of Mrs. R. A. Roberts. The characters were well taken and the attendance was large and representative. Among the principal participants were Mesdames R. A. Roberts, Daisy Bain, Lillian Sterrett Johnson and Milton Sparks.—The new Scribner High School is under roof and will be ready for occupancy about the first of April.

STANDING OF CHURCHMAN

(Continued from First Page.)

tists teach and believe to be facts according to the Scripture. Seven men whose title is, Deacons, in the Baptist Church. The Deacons are executors of the Faith and Doctrine. They are to do the Temple business of the



BISHOP A. MACK

Church, and to see after the widows and orphans in their afflictions.

The ministerial alliances never were ordered by the Lord. Executive Boards of Baptist associations have no authority over the ministers of churches whatever. This is all man's invention and isn't warranted by God. A Baptist minister denies or fights against the new church directory which is the statute book for the Baptist churches, which was written by Bishop Edward T. Hitchcock, D. D., LLD., P. H. D., one of the greatest Bishops on church government that we have in the world.

Bishop Mack has written three books and his complete work, "The National Devil Driver" books will be ready for publication about the middle of this year. Having known and been associated with Bishop Mack for the past ten years, in the better ways of life, I make no hesitancy in saying for him that he is a great benefactor in the Christian world and a builder of his race, possessing those much admired qualities, high ideals, Christian integrity, force of character and honesty. And to coincide with the Register and Leader, a publication of Des Moines, Ia., Bishop Mack is one of the most noted colored clergymen in the country. G. W. WOODS, A. M.

Cole and Johnson, in "A Shoofly Regiment," will be seen at the popular Park Theatre, March 14, 15 and 16.

The Beechmans (Charles and Blanch) will put on their sketch for the first time in this city at Tomlinson Hall, April 8, with the Sumner League Minstrels.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Harper and Walter Hilliard, en route with the "Boston Bells" company, were Freeman callers this week. They were registered at the Parker House.

Pearl Moppin, Hoop Roller, Trombonist and Ticket Seller, with Donaldson's "Florida Blossoms" Company, is making good as usual and would like to hear from Rob't Gilkerson.

James Julius Turner, who is spending the winter at Jamaica, and was at Kingston at the time of the earthquake, writes from Mandeville, Ja., that he is still aliv eand well.

The Meredith Sisters have the highest priced sister act in vaudeville, and have declined a twenty-two weeks' engagement in England, and are considering a six weeks' run in London.

Sylvester Russell's Review will make its reappearance at Hazelton, Pa., March 1. Al Anderson and J. Hamilton Goines, of Taylor's Stock Company, and Sylvester Russell and Prof. Wm. C. Enty, pianist, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burk at Hazelton, Pa., on Washington's birthday.

Last Saturday night at Clay Street School the Alumni Society gave an entertainment. Mr. Lester Owens brought down the house by singing "The Nightingale and the Violet." It is not often that a poor boy, educated in the public schools without financial aid, steps on the concert stage with the finest educated musicians and singers and makes a hit. The composer of "The Nightingale and the Violet" is a letter carrier who also wrote "The Soldier Boy March."—Bluff City News.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dudley, who played with "The Smart Set" at Youngstown, O., Feb. 18, were given a reception after the performance by Prof. H. H. Berry in the K. of C. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley spent Sunday in Warren with Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Ormes. Mrs. Dudley was born and raised in Warren and was Miss Alberta Ormes. The members of the company had the pleasure of meeting Miss Olive E. Ormes, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley. Miss Ormes is a talented musician, which, added to her charming manner and personality, makes her an instant favorite.

The Damour Musical Comedy Company has opera house managers and patrons talking. They claim that there was never before anything more unique and original in production and that it stands unequalled as for the number of people, which are ten in number. Especially mentioned: Mandolin and banjo extravaganza; chorus that is unexcelled, and every one knows Prof. Damou and his violin; Chas. Edwards keeps them roaring in his funny monologue; Webb & Watts are always busy; Miss Mattie Glover, soprano; Ruby Memms, soubrette; Alynne Sisters, trio; Ed. Reeser, funny old man; Holmer Gardiner brings up the rear. Regards to all.

"BLACK PATTI" IN CALIFORNIA.

Honors were divided between Sissieretta Jones (Black Patti), Jolly John Larkins and Aline Cassels. Larkins was the chief fun maker, with a spread of mouth and thunderous voice that goes far in minstrelsy and farther in blackface comedy. Miss Jones seemed not in her usual good voice, but she attained the high notes with little effort. Miss Cassels has a fortune in her vocal chords but does not realize it. Her acting is equally good and her fine appearance would tempt the average stage costumer to extravagance. She looks and acts the prima donna.—Los Angeles Herald, Feb. 11, 1907.

RICHARD & PRINGLE'S MINSTRELS.

Fred Richardson, clarinetist, is a great addition to both band and orchestra.

Lloyd McClain is another new-comer and is a great strength to the chorus.

Billy King is taking three and four encores nightly singing "He's a Cousin of Mine."

Chas. Scott, our chef, is better than Santa Claus in getting the best of the season for the bunch.

Sydney Kirkpatrick, late of the Pekin Stock Company, is with us and is singing in fine voice.

CULLIGAN'S "NASHVILLE STUDENTS."

Well, the ground hog was certainly mistaken in Kansas this year. He stuck his head out of his den on the 2d of February and saw his photo on the ground and liked to broke his neck getting back in his cave. We have had the best weather in Western Kansas this month that has been for years. The students have been playing to capacity houses all of the month, and we think that's going some in the Sunflower State.

* * *

Henderson and Bruce are encoring at every performance. Their singing is up to date. Their favorite song they are singing is "I Am Certainly Going Back to New Orleans," written by Bacon and Perry, and it suits them better than any song they have sung for the last year.

* * *

Our manager's little boy, Thomas Culligan, Jr., who is only four years old, does a specialty singing "Cheyenne" and ending up with doing a buck and wing steps that were taught him by John L. Edwards, and he brings the house down every time he works.

* * *

Miss Tennie Henderson is rendering that famous ballad "When the Harvest Moon Is Shining on the River," assisted by Miss Bruce, Fulton Mitchell and Shelton Henderson, and she takes three to four encores at every performance.

* * *

Now as for the company, everyone is well except Shelton Henderson. He has been suffering with the tonsilitis for a couple of weeks, but now at the present writing he is getting along fine.

* * *

John L. Edwards is leaving them howling every night with his wooden shoe and soft shoe dancing. He is also singing one of his own compositions, entitled "Dat Will Do."

* * *

George Boutte only has to show himself and the audience begins to howl.

* * *

The company would like to hear from all of their professional friends.

Miss Louise Bruce is singing "Can't You See I'm Lonely."

The Mitchells are making good, as usual.

GIDEON'S & FERDON'S "HOTTEST COON IN DIXIE" CO.

A. A. Copeland and W. C. Washington were visitors at the Elks' temporary home in Scranton, Pa., on Friday, Feb. 15. While there they had the pleasure of meeting the team of Kemp & Kemp, Bobbie Kemp being an old friend of Copeland's. After matinee at the Lyceum, they spent a very enjoyable afternoon together at the house.

* * *

The company had the pleasure of meeting the "Shoo-Fly Regiment" company on Tuesday, Feb. 19. They were en route to Lebanon, Pa. Mr. Bob Cole and Mr. Copeland had an enjoyable visit, as did the other members of both companies.

* * *

Tom and Edith Drake, John A. English and Queen Dora, Clarence Dotson, Josephine Lozzo, the Marvelous Pettits, Miss Mabelle Martyn, James Bryant and other members of the company are doing nicely and send regards to all friends.

* * *

Our manager, Mr. John Eagan, has just completed a very pretty number, entitled "A Man, a Maid and a Moon," which he will incorporate into an original vaudeville act later in the season.

* * *

Mr. S. H. Carter has just completed another song hit, entitled "I Didn't Know Her Then, But I Certainly Know Her Now." Mr. Copeland will feature the song in the show.

* * *

Mr. L. E. Gideon has just returned from New York City after a five weeks' stay booking his summer attractions. The company was all glad to see him back.

* * *

Mrs. Josephine Burton was compelled to leave the show at Carbondale, Pa., on account of sickness. The company all send best wishes to her.

* * *

The company has been doing excellent business in New York State and is now back in New Jersey for a couple of weeks.

* * *

Mr. Copeland would like to hear from Miss Lillian Gerry at once.

DONALDSON'S "FLORIDA BLOSSOMS."

We are now in the State of "dear old Georgia" and business is good. Everybody is well and the show is up to the standard. The following is the roster: Biliy Reeves, Buddy Glenn, Sam Davis, Pete Woods, Allan Moore, Henderson & Henderson, Carrie Hall, Edith Banks, Anita Shackleford, Fred Bonny and W. G. Kennedy, stage manager.

Band roster: Trombones: Geo. B. Roane, Amos Gilliard and Pearl Mopins. Cornets: Dick Anderson and Jas. A. Shackleford. Piccalo and flute: Clarence Jones, piccalo. Clarinet: F. Purnsley. Baritones: Pete Woods and Frank Hopkins. Tubs: Jos. Miller. Drums: Buddy Glenn, snare; Freddie Goodwin, bass; W. G. Kennedy, alto.

Our symphony orchestra is under the able leadership of Prof. Wm. H. Dorsey.

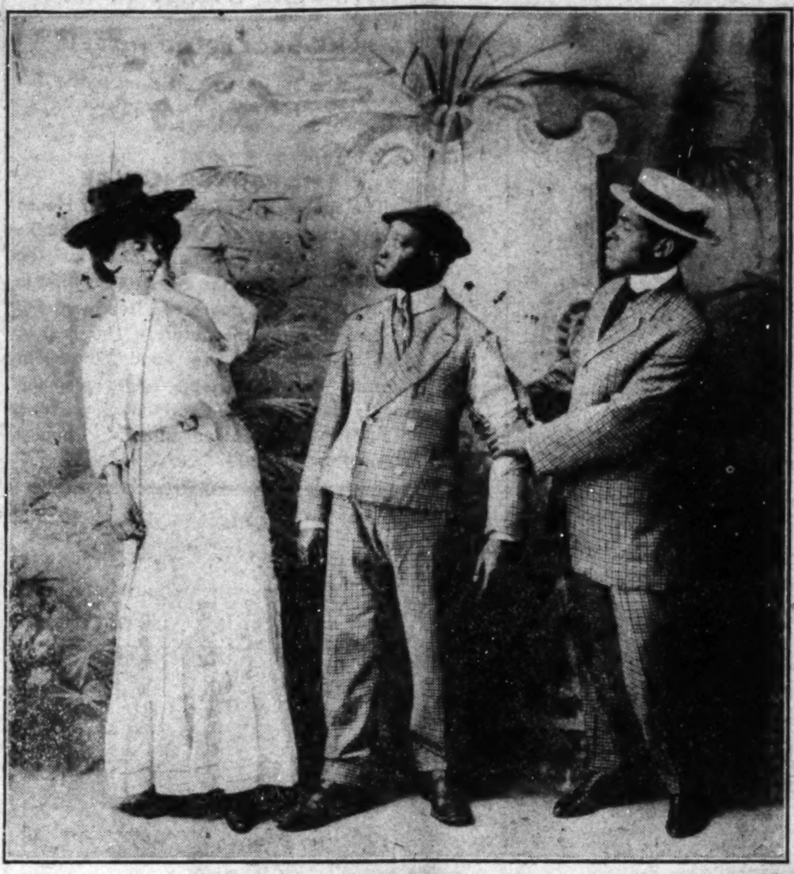
The company sends regards to friends in and out of the profession.

A young lady first violinist and pianis would like engagement with good orchestra. No traveling. Theatrical orchestra preferable. Address Indianapolis Freeman.

DESMOND, HARPER and HILLARD.

Harper, Desmond & Hilliard appeared at the Gayety Theatre Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week with the Boston Belles Burlesque Company and scored greatly as the main attraction of the show. They offered their new novel creation entitled "Doings In Coontown," which brought down the house with applause at every performance.

This act is teeming over with humor because of the funny situations the characters are placed in. Principally it tells how a husband wishes to carry out the plan of playing policy without his wife's knowledge and how the wife tries to carry out the same plan. A great deal of comedy is



brought in when the wife discovers that her husband plays policy, and still more humor is produced when a friend tells the husband that the wife has also been playing. The wife then pleads with the husband for forgiveness, but the husband resents her Bye, Bye."
plea by singing "Bye, Bye, Miss Eva,

Will Harper is indeed funny, because he is natural and does not overdraw his part. His work will suit any audience, because it is true to life.

The part wherein Walter Hilliard, who plays straight, accidentally tears Harper's coat sleeve, and the argument that follows brings in real Negro humor in great style. Try as he would, Hilliard could not induce Harper to take gas, so that he might dream of some policy numbers that would bring them success in winning a large amount of money. Harper did not care about gas, policy, money or nothing else—all he wanted to know was why did Hilliard tear his clothes when he knew that he (Harper) had to work hard for them. It made him angry for anyone to walk up and tear his clothes without even a cause and he was ready to fight about it any time or anywhere. This created a great deal of laughter, because it is the true disposition of most members of the race. Do not tear their clothes—in fact, any one's clothes, for it seems that their pride and their fortune of beauty rests in what they wear.

Miss Desmond and Mr. Hilliard rendered "Morning, Noon and Night" in a pleasing manner. Both have splendid voices and harmonize very closely. Miss Desmond has a style that is very winning on any stage. Her costumes are very becoming to her form and color. She has a good, round-toned voice and uses it with wonderful effect. Mr. Hilliard sings a clear tenor in a feeling-like way and has a stage appearance that we all don't mind seeing. He is a clever conversationalist and a good support to Harper.

Harper, Desmond and Hilliard are fit persons for any first-class vaudeville, as they have something of merit in their act, which can not be said of many others.

C. M.

LOGAN'S LYRICS.

The Same Being a Truthful (?) Record of Events Happening to Stage Favorites, with a Slight Change of Persons, Time and Place.)

Theatrical performers are not a bad lot by any means, they may at times appear clanish, but as a rule, are possessors of big hearts. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brown during their London engagement made it a practice after the performance to cross the square opposite the theatre at which they were playing, and after a little chat with the cabbies there, would take a cab to their hotel. These cab stands, or "shelters" as they are known in London, are the property o fthe "acbbies" who band together and errect these shelters, fitting them up quite comfortably as a retreat while awaiting a prospective fare.

Mr. Brown never forgot his friends, the cabbies, nad every night a few cigars or a bottle of fine old Scotch whisky would be taken over to the cab stand. Tom and his estimable wife soon became warm friends of the cabbies, and each seemed to envy the other in their privilege of driving them to their lodgings.

On the last night of their London engagement, Mr. and Mrs. Brown went over to the cab stand, and an old cabby stepped up and said: "Mr. Brown, hif you please, sir, will you be kind enough to step down 'ere to my 'ansom¼" As they reached the cab the old fellow said: "Get right hin, sir, there is no charge to-night, sir! You know, sir, we 'ave become very fond hof you, sir; we 'ave been so 'appy to 'ave you, sir. Your stories are so blooming funny, sir. As this is to be your last ride, th eboys and me all played a game hof dominoes to see which could 'ave the 'oner of a driving you 'ome, sir, and Mr. Brown, you don't know how proud hi am to say as 'om Hi won."

* * *

Rob A. Kelley is one man who is never at a loss for an answer, no matter what the occasion may be. Among all men, he is noted for his ready wit and the keenness of his repartee. Anthony Byrd once said of him: "Daddy, I am afraid I have annoyed Miss Jones." "Tony," said Kelley, "You were born in Virginia, and that annoys everybody!"

Mr. Kelley staged Pinafore several years ago for a home talent company, and it is a notorious fact that Bob dearly loves (¼) an amateur. One young smart Aleck persisted in doing a speech in his lines contrary to Mr. Kelleys conception and advice. When remonstrated with, he remarked: "It must be right, a navy officer coached me in it." Whe nit came to walking through the part, the young man displayed a total ignorance of proper carossings, etc., whereupon Mr. Kelley exclaimed: "Don't walk that way—you might offend the navy."

TOM LOGAN.

FRANK MAHARA'S MINSTRELS.

Bland & Frye, in their Zulu traversity entitled "A Dream of Dahomey," are singing the following songs in native costume: "Hindo Canoe," "Dahomian Queen," and "Zel Zel." Mr. Frye is singing the mirth-provoking oddity "Let It Alone."

* * *

Arthur, although suffering from a slight throat affection, is singing his way into the hearts of his auditors.

* * *

Jimey Harris is rolling his hoops with delight, and every one says he is getting better every day.

* * *

The Clarks (Leah and Quali) are making a hit nightly in their side-splitting rapid-fire act.

* * *

Frank Mahara's Minstrels are still on the surface of prosperity and everyone is well.

* * *

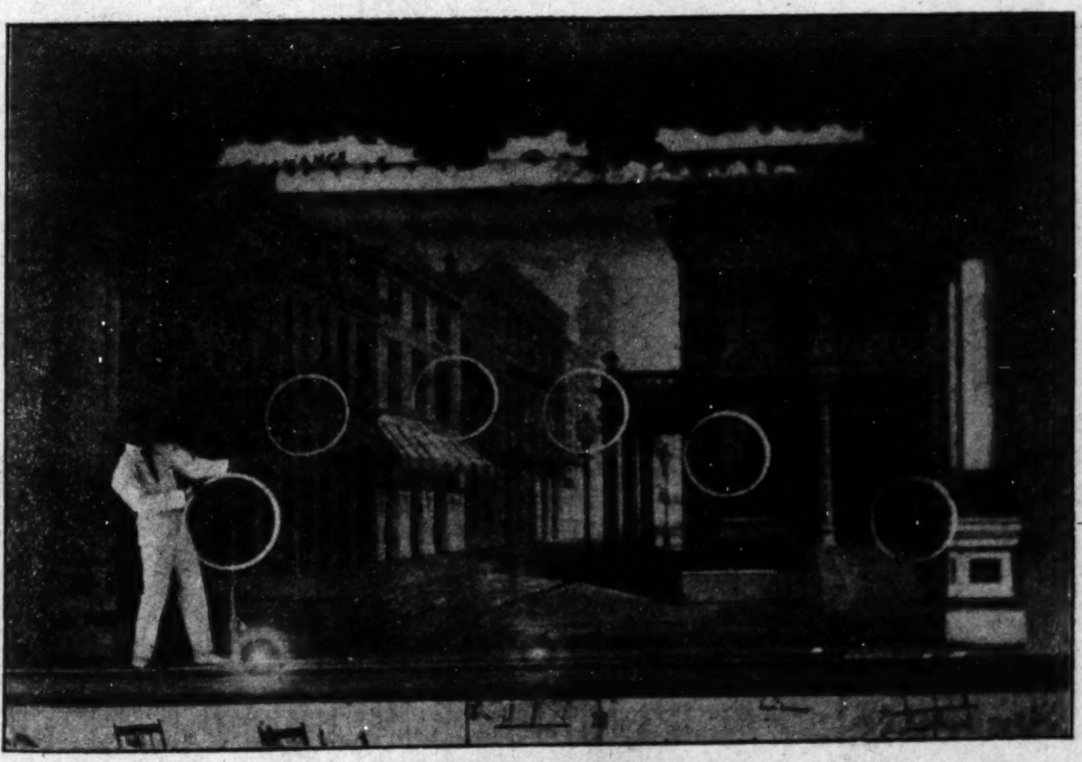
Sloan Edwards has written another bass solo and is rendering it nightly to an encore.

* * *

Mrs. James Harriss is well again and is expected back to the company very day.

* * *

Regards to all friends.



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FALL CITY FLOOD SUFFERERS

TREATED TO MAGNIFICENT BENIFIT BY TOP-NOTCHERS

A large and fashionable audience completely filled Odd Fellows' Hall last Tuesday evening, drawn out for the purpose of witnessing a musical and dramatic entertainment for the benefit of Louisville's sufferers in the recent flood. The program, which was excellent throughout, consisted of two parts.

The first part was composed of humorous and dramatic readings and orginal poems and essays by members of the Central High School, while in the olio the best talent procurable in the city was introduced. Among the especially commendable features of the opening half of the entertainment were a vocal solo by Miss Emma Ashford; an original reading, "San Francisco," by Charles Dickens; an original poem on the effects of the flood, by Miss Alma Wright; a dramatic reading, "Moloch," by James Adams; a humorous reading, "Speak Up, Ike," written by Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the great Negro poet, by Miss Nannie Steward, and a recitation, "The Miser," by William Grimes. Other numbers were a dramatic reading, "Cateline's Defiance," by Miss Harriet Hocker; a humorous recitation by Miss Viola Ransom and a dramatic reading of the poem "Hagar," by Miss Bennie Smith.

The distinctive hit of the olio was made by Mr. "Bud" Lively, who is conceded by the critics of both races to be one of the best exponents of ragtime music now before the American public. He "looked tht part to a T" and his appearance on the stags was the signal for an enthusiastic round of applause. Mr. Lesly was never in better voice, his comedy was never more unctious and after having completed his "turn" of three popular selections, and responding to several encores, the audience was still so hungry for more that by special request he closed the program with two more of the humorous melodies in his apparently inexhaustable repertoire. Mr. Lively makes a specialty of concert work in the city, having as his patrons some of the swellest white society people, and his services are in constant demand at handsome compensation, but it is an open secret that he has professional aspirations, and is considering several flattering offers to tour the country next season with one of the big comedy companies.

Other features of the loio deserving especial mention were Goodall and Neal. The stranded Georgia Minstrels, a rich "take-off" on McIntyre and Heath's well-known skit—Will Harris and A. A. Wilhoite—each gave humorous readings of a highly enjoyable quantity. The idea of an entertainment for the benefit of the flood sufferers was originated by Mr. Cary B. Lewis, a leading young journalist of the city, and for the masterly and suc cessful execution of the thousand details incident to the large undertaking he is entitled to unstinted credit and the sincere thanks of the entire community. Miss Mamie H. Burrougs rendered capable service as secretary and treasurer of the funds. A goodly sum was netted for the relief of the unfortunates, and it has been turned over to the general relief committee.

The only "fly in the ointment" to mar the sesenrinty of the occasion just described was the ungenerous attitute of the Odd Fellows' Hall management. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Lewis was charged full rates for the use of the hall—when they could just as well have donated it, except for the cost of the lights and heat, since it was purely a charitable affair—the janitor refused to furnish chairs, did no cleaning, and the privilege of temporarily enlarging the stage was denied, necessitating the elimination of one of the strongest acts on the bill. In happy contrast with this narrow and short-sighted policy was open-handed liberality of the Frontenac Club, which through its general manager, Mr. Peter Walker, kindly placed every available chair in their elegant new hall at Mr. Lewis' disposal, and a similar service was rendered by Undertaken Percy A. Lively, both of whom are up-to-date business men. This timely assistance has added materially to the popularity of the Frontenacs, and it will bring many desirable patrons, with dollars to spend, at their commodious auditorium, conceded to be the best in the city for balls, receptions, parties, concerts, etc., that are given nightly by our people. The friends of the flood sufferers' management will not care to use the Odd Fellows' Hall again, if they can possibly avoid it. People in business will find by experience that it pays to be accommodating and liberal in their treatment of their patrons.

TOM RICHARDSON.

The revised edition of "Honolulu" at the Pekin Theatre, Chicago, made a tremenduous hit. When the curtain went up on this production last Monday night there was disclosed one of the prettiest pictures yet seen at this house and the scenes following sustained the promise of the opening chorus.

Harrison Stewart, in the part of George Washington Bullion, displayed wonderful versatility and by those quiet methods which have endeared him to Pekin audiences wins his way from his first appearance on the stage. His unctious humor and refined comedy have been the compelling factor in his wonderful success at this house and he stands to-day in the foremost ranks in his particular line.

Jerry Mills, to whom the credit of this production is due, excells himself in the part of "Grafter Smooth," and his wonderful dancing, particularly the skate dance drought down the house, and he is forced at every performance to answer to innumerable encores. Lawrence Chenault, as Lieutenant Mildew, Louis Pennington as John Cain, J. F. Mores, as Ketchem, the detective, Mae White as Mrs. Dewar, Vella Crawford as Lucinda Johnson, Lottie Grady as Dolly Dupree, and Audbrey Lyles as Willie He-He, all give a spirited and finished rendition in their respective parts.

The music for "Honolulu," written especially for this production by James T. Brymn, is one of its strongest features. The choruses, ensembles and solo numbers are strikingly original, and show this eminent composer at his best. Among the songs that are sure to live are "Morning, Noon and Night," "Oh, San," "Rowena," "Julia," and "Every Day'll Be Sunday Bye and Bye." Next week is the last week of "Honolulu" and should not be missed.

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THE STAGE.

By "WOODBINE"

TWO PROMINENT STARS.

Some weeks ago the management of the "Rufus Rastus" Company had the good fortune to secure two of the best performers in the country to-day in the persons of Tom Brown and Miss Siren Nevarra, who have been classic vaudeville headliners in England, France and Germany for some time. They returned to this country to support Cole and Johnson in their new play, "The Shoo-Fly Regiment," and closed with that company December 26, at Chicago, Ill., only to accept a flattering offer that Messrs. Hurtic & Lemon had presented them.

Of course, it is generally known that there are just lots and lots of good actors and actresses touring the country and the world at large to-day, and it may be known that most of the acts that you may see in our theaters everywhere have got to really be something of merit or else they are thrown out. Brown & Nevarro must have had such an idea in their mind's eye when they started out on the rough seas of the stage-world. It must have been that they made it a vow to give the people something for their money, because their record, past and present, seems to have proven that such has always been uppermost in their efforts. First, they must have planned that they would be real artists at singing, dancing and everything in the stage line, and they became that. Then they came out, like evening stars, brightening the whole world of stage with delightful, new lines of brilliancy in that profession, when it came to flights upward in singing, dancing and character work. The audiences of both continents were won to such an extent that they were ever in demand. From each side of the pond came letters of persuasion to accept some tempting offer. Finally they consented, and they came across the waters to this side after a very triumphant tour of the large cities of most of the countries of Europe.

It should be known to at least every woman of color that Miss Siren Nevarro is the only colored actress in existence to master toe dancing. If you have ever seen Papinta dance you can picture how correct and sedate is the work of Miss Nevarro. We have many good dancers on the stage among our women. Who is it that has not heard of Aida Overton Walker or Sadie Britton? But these women—being professional in their style of dancing—are altogether much different in their work. Miss Nevarro has really reached the art in dancing that many critics have said the Negro actress would never accomplish, but, however, it has come to pass. What strikes us so keenly is that she easily ranks with the very best in that line. Had she come upon us as a dancer of the ordinary style, we would have been very much delighted, but to see her at the top round of world-famed toe dancers is more than gratifying. Miss Nevarro has also found that her ability did not rest with being a toe dancer, so she tried character work, and she became just as successful. If she wanted to look and act as an old lady, she found that it was not impossible for her to do the part exceed- to sing, it was discovered that she had a voice of rare sweetness and a charm only similar to that of Marion Smart-Moore, probably due to strict association with the retired star in long hours of former years. Why should she not be successful? She had all the requirements of a true-born artist, and so a triumphant career was at her feet.

We expect much out of this actress ingly well. If she opened her mouth in the future because of the true facts of her ability that we mention. If you have ever seen her act you could not forget that graceful way in which she displays in her every move. She is a strong support to any performer, because she thoroughly studies every cue meant for her, and that is a good deal, because so many that are in the profession do not do so.

Tom Brown, or the man of many parts, has in his cap many feathers denoting success. Coming on down the line of distinction from twenty years back, you find him in the spotlight, a top ringer, ever since the day he and Hogan dissolved partnership to the day that they reunited again as "Yours truly in fun." His career has not been one that was of the flowery sort at all times, for he had much hard work to do before he reached the path of roses. He has always been a creator—one who had the meritorious ability to really create something worthy of producing. Tom Brown never asked the aid of the newspapers to place him in the front ranks, for he seemed to consider the idea that giving the theater-goer genuine talent, and letting them be the critics, was enough to bring him to the front, if there was anything in his work.

Mr. Brown is to take the part of "Noah Beasley" in "Rufus Rastus," which is a character of much importance, because of its having much to do with the theme of the play. We find much favor with the management in assigning Mr. Brown to that part, for the reason that "Mr. Beasley" is supposed to be a person of a very dignified bearing, and we find in Tom Brown a man well fitted to that part. Often it is found quite a difficulty to secure one for such a part. Either their appearance is not presentable or their lines are unbecoming to their manner. But Tom Brown can be given any kind of a cast, and he is able to take care of it, and that comes from the long years of close observation and study. You can put him in the garb of an Indian or a Chinaman and you won't grow nervous at him making good as either character.

Before the season is ended we expect quite a change for the better in the performance of "Rufus Rastus," as the addition of Brown and Nevarro will greatly strengthen the cast to the equal of any all-star aggregation.

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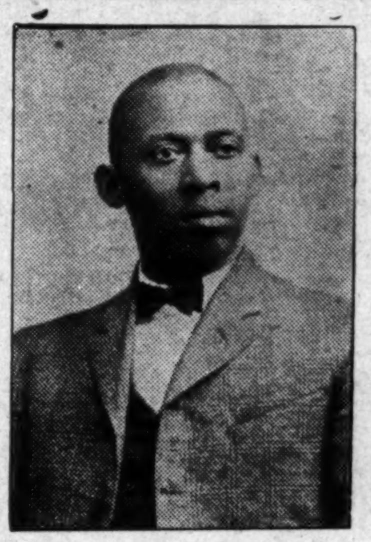

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THIS BOOK contains many illustrations and is a storehouse of knowledge for both old and young who are suffering from **excesses**, lost vitality, nervous dissorders, **blood poison**, stomach, kidney and bladder diseases. It explains how you can successfully cure yourself at home.

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Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

BY JOHN L. FOOTSLUG

BOXING RULES NEED REVISION.

The sport of boxing, which is claimed by historians to have been invented by Thesus, a son of an Athenian king, who lived 2,000 years ago, and of which fairly authenticated records have been kept for the past 200 years, stands out to-day as the most loosely governed form of athletics. No hard and fast set of rules has ever been accepted for its conduct, and the modern classification of pugilists into weights representing certain divisions is so elastic that for many years nearly all the various titles have been held under protest that their winners captured them while above weight. Weights at which championships would be fought have been set subject to the whims and caprices of the fighters engaged, or to the greater influence that one side might bring to bear at the time of drawing up articles.

—Two Sets of Rules.—

The same situation exists with regard to the rules under which championship battles are being decided. There are two primary sets of rules, those of the London prize ring, which are still observed to a certain extent, and the revisions laid down by the Marquis of Queensberry, under which present day contests are supposed to be governed. These revisions constitute in themselves practically a complete set of regulations.

The facetious saying that "Rules are made to be broken" is, however, far from being in the nature of a joke when applied to the Queensberry regulations. It is safe to say that not one bout in twenty, in this country or abroad, is run strictly in accordance with these rules, and no fighter appears too unimportant not to be able to compel a revision when he signs articles for a match, whether for a championship or otherwise.

—Limits to Various Classes.—

It is in the matter of weight classifications, however, that the ring has been at a standstill ever since pugilists were divided into classes. There has been a vague idea that certain weights represent the limit at which championship titles can be won, but they have been more honored in the breach than in the observance. The generally accepted list is as follows: Bantam, under 115 pounds; feather, 122; light, 133; welter, 142; middle, 158; light-heavy, 175, and heavyweight, over 175 pounds.

Time and again it has been agitated that this list of limits, or something very similar, be arbitrarily adopted by clubs conducting prize fights in all parts of the world, or that an international conference be held at which a set of weight limits can be fixed for strict observance, to afford a clean-cut means of determining the champion in each class. The weights are of less importance than the principle involved, for under the present system of fighting for a title at any weight that suits the holder, the limit oscillates to extraordinary degrees.

—Never Beaten at 133.—

"Look at me," said Jack McAuliffe, last summer. "I look something like a mountain, don't I? You'd think I weighed about 200 pounds, wouldn't you? Well, I do. But no one ever whipped me at the lightweight limit of 133 pounds. Now, why can't I still claim to be the lightweight champion? Others are claiming titles these days after they grow pounds above the limit of their classes."

It may be questioned whether McAuliffe always defended his title at 133 pounds, but it is generally agreed that he won it at the recognized limit. It would, of course, be an absurd thing for McAuliffe to assert that he is even a factor in the pugilistic world, to say nothing of his being a lightweight, but with a clearly defined and recognized limit, it would be equally impossible for some of the 135 to 138-pound men who are now masquerading as lightweights to entertain any pretensions to the championship.

It is said that an arbitrary rule fixing each limit would work injustice to the fighter. For instance, Gans' friends would howl were he compelled to renounce the lightweight title, should he prove to be unable to do 133 pounds. Yet, strictly speaking, Gans at 134 would be no longer within the lightweight class. As a matter of fact, most of the fighters weaken themselves by training down to their so-called limit.

—Best Weight for Gans.—

Would they not do better to take on enough weight to be strong and advance to the next class? Gans, it is said, can do his best at about 137 pounds, which is getting pretty close to the generally accepted welterweight limit. There seems to be a disinclination on the part of lightweights to advance into the welter class, but it is only because of the elasticity in the limit that appears to pertain especially to the welter-weight class. Suppose Gans, Britt and a few more of the crack heavy-lightweights were to advance into the welter-weight class, it would surely take on as great importance as is now accorded to the lighter class.

JOE WALCOTT TO PLAY "UNCLE TOM."

It is rumored that Joe Walcott will take to the stage and play the leading roll in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He will be seen as "Uncle Tom." Those who have seen him say that his make-up is very good and that his delivery is yet better. Walcott has been in training for some time under a good dramatic teacher. Joe says that his training for the stage was much harder than that of training for a fight.

TAYLOR IN ANOTHER GREAT CONTEST.

The fame of John B. Taylor, Jr., the fleet-footed Negro runner of the University of Pennsylvania, has spread to such an extent that it promises soon to equal that of Joe Gans, the champion lightweight pugilist. The athletic world is just beginning to realize what a great athlete Taylor really is, and before he has reached the limit of his ability there will probably be even more cause for amazement.

Not only is Taylor the greatest Negro runner this country has yet seen, but he is the greatest quarter-miler in this country now running. America has probably seen no faster man at the quarter mile than Taylor, outside of Maxey Long, who still holds the world's record of 47 seconds for a straightaway course. Taylor is the intercollegiate champion at 440 yards, his time for this distance being 49 1-5 seconds, and was made in 1904, when he was a freshman at the Quaker institution.

Taylor is six feet in height and weighs 160 pounds, these measurements being ideal in every respect. He was born in Philadelphia twenty-four years ago. His father is a caterer for one of the railroads, and the family is well-to-do.

Much of Taylor's success is due to the splendid head work he uses in his races. He is a perfect judge of pace, and never lets his opponents box or worry him in the least. He has a long, springy stride, which carries him over the track with the minimum of effort. Then he is possessed of great speed, and never fails when he is challenged in the stretch.

It is likely that at the coming intercollegiate championships Taylor will be used in both the half-mile and the quarter-mile runs.

HORSEMEN PURCHASE GREEN PERFORMERS.

The midwinter combination auction sales of light harness horses are now in full blast. New York and Lexington have been the scenes of action in past weeks, and this week the Chicago Horse Sale Company will hold about the largest, in point of size, and, judging from the quality of the horses consigned, the most important vendue that it has yet given at the Union Stockyards, Chicago.

If the auction sale results are the "pulse of the market," as has been so often asserted, then the market is certainly in excellent condition right now. At New York the average for 482 head sold was $364, which is one of the highest, according to the statement of the Fasig-Tipton Company, that they have ever attained at a January sale.

I have not the complete returns of thel ast week's event held by the Kentucky Sales Company, at Lexington, before me, but as the daily returns have come in they have been very satisfactory. On Wednesday, the "big day," eighty-seven horses brought $40,535, an average of $465.

Of the nine horses offered that day which were bid up to $1,000 or over, only one had a record. This shows how keen horsemen are at present to secure green ones that have shown themselves likely to develop into classy winners, and is extremely encouraging to breeders whose policy is to breed for the market, and not race themselves.

The top price at Lexington was $4,400, which Trainer Will Evans bid for the unmarked pacer, Whitelock. This is an eight-year-old gelding that startled the railbirds last fall at Columbus, O., by shading 2:05 in a trial there during the Grand Circuit meeting, trained and driven by Douglas Thomas.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS GO ABROAD.

With the curtailment of the sport of racing in many localities in the United States, the expert jockeys of the country are coming more and more to look across the Atlantic for opportunity to display their talents and incidentally earn their daily bread and pocket money.

Danny Maher, easily the star of the English season last year, and a veteran on the other side, will compete again, riding some of the best representatives of horse flesh in the British Isles. Lucien Lyne is another American wo may give Maher some stiff arguments on British courses this season. The Tarals, father and son, go to ride for an American baron.

Tommy Burns, it is announced, is to ride for Kaiser Wilhelm, taking his orders from Count Lehndorff, manager of the imperial stud at Granditz. The horses in this stable have not been the best in Germany, so far as their showing in previous years is concerned, but Burns can ride, and he may show the German jockeys a thing or two.

Willie Shaw will also be in Germany, riding for the Weinberg Bros., at a fancy salary—a retainer of $15,000, transportation for self and wife and $20 a day for expenses. Harry Birkenruth is to ride in Austria for Baron von Markoff, and Gannon has a nice proposition in Russia, where he rides for one of the nobility, having received his commission while at New Orleans this winter. Harry Spencer, the "iceman," will ride in France.

GANS AT FT. WAYNE.

Joe Gans and Adam Ryan went a four-round exhibition go at Ft. Wayne, Ind., on the night of George Washington's birthday. Gans said that he would hurl one more challenge after his fight with Britt, on April 10, and tht would be to Battling Nelson as soon as the latter returns from England. Gans will stay in Baltimore to get a week's rest before training for the Britt fight.

FOUND AT LAST

A Remedy that Not Only Relieves, but Cures.

Carter's Rheumatic Remedy

[BLODAU'S MANUFACTURE.]

Cures Rheumatism in all its Forms, also Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Stomach.

Has Cured Others--Will Cure You.

Carefully prepared by Registered Pharmacists, under the supervision of the manufacturer, who has had Thirty-Five Years of practical experience in the Drug Business, has compounded many thousands of Physicians' prescriptions and private recipes for Rheumatism and attending ailments. This experience, with close observation of their effects, has produced this Remedy, which not only gives relief, but cures Therefore we say:

A Cure Found at Last.

DAN CARTER, a well-known Patrolman for many years in the city of Indianapolis, had Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble of Five Years' standing, when not confined to bed was on crutches, he is now completely cured and on duty.

To be had at your Druggist or, on receipt of price, Dry Packages can be sent by mail; Liquid by express.

PRICE—Large Bottles, 40 to 80 doses, two to four weeks' treatment - - $1.00
Dry in packages, to make one quartof medicine, by mail - - - 50c

Established 1882. *ROBERT P. BLODAU, Pharmacist.* New Telephone 1692.

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JOHNSON VICTORIOUS.

(Special to The Freeman.)

On Monday night, February 19, Jack Johnson easily defeated Peter Felix, the Australian champion, at Sidney, Australia, before a large number of sportsmen. From the very start Johnson was the favorite, although Feliv had a host of admirers who were willing to place their money on the Australian to the effect that he would stay with the Afro-American over ten rounds. But from the outcome of the fight Felix showed that he was very much outclassed. Johnson simply landed on him at will. Many say that Felix is a very good man, but the American is by far his superior. From the dispatch received here, it certainly seems true, for it shows that Felix was hardly in the ring good before he was knocked out. It took Johnson about two minutes and thirty seconds to land a right hook to the jaw in the first round, and that settled Felix. Every person present was completely surprised at the clever, quick work of the Afro-American pugilist. With a few victories like that, we feel that Jack ought to be able to return to America and be entitled to a fight with any of the top notchers in the business. For his fight with Felix shows the sort of timber he is made of, and still many of the fight fans have been giving his manager the horse laugh when he stated that he would like to match Johnson with Jeffries. There is no doubt about it but what Johnson has demonstrated the fact that he is now as good a fighter as any class, and they all are aware of the fact.

PALMER COMING TO AMERICA.

London, England.—England's champion boxer, Jack Palmer, is going to America. He booked passage recently. He has placed himself under Sam Fitzpatrick's management. Fitzpatrick is well known in England, having made successful trips here with Peter Jackson, Kid Lavigne, Tommy Hogan, Johnny Gorman and Tom Sharkey. Palmer will endeavor to secure a match with the Ameircan champion, Tommy Burns. Should he defeat him, he will try for the world's champion, Jim Jeffries.

While little is known of Palmer in the United States, Dr. Ordway, the American representative of the National Sporting Club, of London, who makes annual trips to England and who has seen Palmer fight, says he is a fighter of high class. What he lacks in weight he makes up in speed, science and generalship.—Bobby Dobbs.

HERMAN-CORBETT SURELY OFF.

Chicago Special.—The Kid Herman-Young Corbett fight scheduled for Reno, Nev., in March, is off. The Ghetto champion, at the request of his intended and relatives, has wired Kohl and Johnson, promoters of the Reno Athletic Association, informing them that he could not accept the March date, and that unless they saw fit to postpone the battle until some time in April they would have to consider the bout off.

Herman and his manager, Nate Lewis, fully realize that $10,000 purses nowadays are few, and are overanxious to accept, but the outside pressure has been so great that the Kid has been forced to give way. Herman is to be married February 24, and to get into condition for the fight would be forced to leave his wife immediately after the ceremony. He believes his duty is to remain with her.

MORE NEWSPAPER "DOPE."

We oftentimes wonder where do these white newspapers get the nerve to publish such outrageous lies as they do of a man like Joe Gans. If they are not telling one sort of story it is another. Several days ago the white press published news to the effect that Gans had lost all of his money shooting craps and playing the races. Now, if any one is well acquainted with Joe Gans they will tell you different. They will tell you Gans is, indeed, a very close man; he is a man who has got to see his money on its way back to him before he will let it go out. As for gambling, he does not take to the sport. As for being broke, we can prove to any one that Gans has over two-thirds of what he won from his last two fights.

JAMES J. CORBETT IS ACCUSED OF PILFERING.

James J. Corbett, the former champion heavyweight pugilist, is the defendant in a suit for $10,000, filed by Miss Lillie R. Krebbs, an authoress.

She says that in 1905 she submitted to him a five-act play, entitled "The Power of the Dollar, or When Money Is King," with the understanding that he would pass criticism upon it, and if he considered it adapted to him, would play the leading part in it.

She wrote to him, askinf the return of the manuscript, she says, but received no reply. Finally he came out in her play, she says, the name having been changed. So she will lay for him and when he comes to St. Louis she will fire on him with the suit.

WILL BOWL FOR $1,000.

Chicago, February 21.—Chicago bowlers stand ready to accept the challenge recently issued by Cleveland for a five-man team match, Chicago preferred.

Matters have progressed so far that it is expected the Chicagoans will at once open negotiations for the match and that arrangements will be made to fight it out on the national championship alleys at St. Louis. The Chicago team has been made up, and it is expected the match will be for $1,000 a side.

Named on the Chicago team are Frank Brill, ex-national champion; Jimmy Blouin; Robert Rolfe; Gus Seele, Olympian champion, and Will Flenner, former city champion.

LITTLE SPORT TALK.

What has become of the Black Diamond Tourist Club and Bud Fowler?

* * *

We wonder how Walcott can look as "Uncle Tom," as he is not his prototype, and wouldn't stand for as many beatings.

* * *

The horsemen of Nashville are determined to hold a betless race meeting. We hope they know what a lemon tastes like.

* * *

Can anybody tell us what has become of Dave Holly? Surely he hasn't fanned out already.

* * *

A gent has written a book on how to play saucer football. His next job is to find some one who wants to know how.

* * *

Herman would not take any chances like "Bat" Nelson did. He thought it better to marry before the battle than to take chances on it afterwards.

* * *

Jim Corbett is willing to back Mike Schreck for $5,000 against Jeffries or any other fighter. Jim, as you will guess at once, is on the road with a show.

* * *

Alas! a National Colored Baseball League is all a dream, and the reason for that many be, like in other cases, that we are afraid to trust one another with the money. So, therefore, there will never be any National Baseball Association among us.

* * *

It seems peculiar that every time some sporting writer wishes to say something praiseworthy of Honey Melody's career, it must be stated that Melody defeated Joe Walcott twice. Everybody knows that when he did so Walcott fought him with one arm broken and the other shot up. Before that he was a regular pickle for Walcott.

* * *

Honey Mellody, the fighter, has a sweet, melodious name, but it has a jarring sound for some ears.

As an argument in favor of a local stadium, it is pointed out that the San Francisco stadium was a place of refuge at the time of the earthquake. We suppose we'll have to have one if Benny Yanger shocks us by winning another fight.

Here's a "pointer" for the right parties: Says the Mound Bayou (Miss.) Demonstrator: "Mound Bayou offers an ideal location for the establishment of a first-class drug store. A splendid territory and a clear field. For the man with the necessary capital this offers a tempting investment.

WHAT OF THE GANS-BRITT FIGHT?

The Gans-Britt bout scheduled for Tonopah, Nev., still looks a little doubtful. The original date of March 16 has been abandoned, and Manager Riley, of the club in the mining town, now proposes to hold the show April 10, or almost a month later. However, the managers of Britt and Gans have asked Riley to come up with the coin, and, as this looks like a demand, Riley may feel inclined to call the thing off Riley is asked to put up a forfeit of $5,000, and to have the entire purse in a bank by March 20. I do not know how the promoters feel about it, but I should not be surprised were the purse cut down to fit the match.

SOME RACING DATES.

Lexington, Ky., Special.—The Kentucky State Racing Commission recently announced the dates for race meetings. The Lexington track will be open from April 27 to May 4, seven days; Louisville, May 6 to June 8, thirty days; Latonia, June 10 to July 13, thirty days.

The sense of the meeting was that the Latonia Jockey Club be given further dates for the fall of 1907. The commission passed a resolution approving and commending the work of the Kentucky Breeding Bureau and pledged aid in every way possible.

HARRY YEISER BADLY INJURED.

Virden, Ill., Special.—The many friends of Harry W. Yeiser, who was seriously injured at the North mine by a rock falling on him, will regret to hear he has suffered a backset, caused by exertion. Mr. Yeiser is one of Virden's most popular young men. He came to Virden in June, and was almost immediately made a member of the Independent Baseball Association, making him the first colored lad to play with that association. His popularity with that association was shown when he was made a present of a $25 club pin. All join in hoping he will soon be able to join us again, for his cheerful smile and sunny disposition are missed, both in mines and out. G. H. Y.

The Ayers Rulletin

Rugs are Cheapest Here

RUGS of the choicest coloring in the newest designs and of the highest quality are to be had here at the old prices. Most of our spring orders were placed before the recent sharp advance. This is true of small and large rugs, both of which are now ready in a superb assortment. Let these few speak for the many.

Royal Wiltons, 9x12 feet in Persian figures and medallions, in soft oriental hues $45 value......$39.50

New Royal Wilton Rugs, 9x12 feet, and a few room size rugs in special patterns, none worth less than $40, priced......................$34.00

One lot of Royal Wilton and Body Brussels rugs, all new patterns, very pretty shades, 8 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., specially priced at.....$35.00

A group of Body Brussels rugs, with neat designs, in red, brown and blue, regular $30 grade, marked $27.50

A lot of high-grade room-size rugs for the parlor, imported Saxonies, in all colors, remarkable values at............................$67.50

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Indiana's Greatest Distributers of Dry Goods.

CITY AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Sarah Wilson is visiting at Chicago.

Mrs F. O. Morgan will return to the city this week.

Henry Lucas continues ill at his home in Blake street.

Mrs. B. J. Morton of Mt. Sterling, Ky., is visiting in the city.

A. J. Kincaid returned Tuesday to his post of duty at Et. Reno, Okla.

Woodbine Perfume, Oh! how fragrant exquisite, enchanting, bewitching. Only at Blodau's Drug Store.

Finley and Cook, the tailors have closed their establishment in Indiana avenue. Mr. Finley has gone to French Lick.

Mr. Pursley Bailey, who came from Chicago to attend his brother's funeral, Burt Taylor, will remain in the city on account of illness.

Mrs. Belle Davis was hostess to the Woman's Club last Monday. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Will Dixon in West Eleventh street.

Bishop Mack the Evangelist is spending sometime in the city and State, and will preach at Franklin, Ind., for Rev. W. H. Patterson pastor of the Second Baptist Church.

The genuine Carter's Rheumatic Remedy sent by mail on receipt of price 50 cts (stamps). Has cured others; will cure you. Address, R. P. Blodau, druggist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Thos. Taylor secretary of the Y, M. C. A., will lead a congregation song service at Allen Chapel Sunday evening at 8 p. m. withe his helpers. Preaching at 11 a. m., by pastor. All are invited to attend.

Bishop Phillips, of Nashville, Tenn., of the C. M E. Church, and Dr. Brown, of Louisville, of the same denomination were in the city a few days this week in the interest of the building of a C M. E Church in this city under the pastorage of Rev. J F. Taylor.

Athniel Shaffer, the 11 year old son oft Dr. G. H, Shaffea nearly lost his life las Tuesday afternoon by being run down by a Northwestern avenue street car. Young Shaffer when caught by the car had the presence of mind to climb upon the fender which saved his life.

A man with a hatchet and saw may do a reasonably good job, but should you wish first class work you employ a mechanic thoroughly equipped with the tools of his occupation. Moral: Do you desire the best services of your physician, have you prescriptions filled at Gauld's Pharmacy, 601 Indiana avenue. Youalways get the at.

MRS. J. W. HOLIMAN DEAD.

The death of Mrs. Frankie Hollman wife of J. W. Hollman proprietor of the Parker House, occured Tuesday night after an illness of several months. The funeral services were held Thursday afternoon, conducted by Rev. J. Francis Robinson. Mrs. Hollman was born in Elizebethtown, Ky., in 1867 and was one of five children.

SUMNER LEAGUE RECEPTION

The entertainment committee of the Sumner League announces that Ladie's Day will be observed by the league next Wednesday from 6 to 10 p. m. All ladies holding invitation to the reception in February are invited. No formal invitation will be issued.

FLANNER GUILD.

The following program will be rendered at the Guild on Sunday March 3.

Vocal Selection - - - - Miss Barbee.
Recitation - - - - Mrs. J. T. V. Hill
Violin selection and accompaniment } Theodore Cable and Hazel Hart
Address - - - - - Mr. C. S. Duke.

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DIVORCE LEGAL.

Marrietta E. Cary vs. Norman E. Cary	State of Indiana, Marion Co., ss: in the Circuit Court of Marion County. In the State of Indiana. No. 15,734. Complaint Divorce.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the 26th day of February, 1907, the above named plaintiff by her attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Marion County, in the State of Indiana, her complaint against the above named defendant Norman E. Cary, and the said plaintiff, having also filed in said Clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person, showing that said defendant Norman E. Cary is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and said cause is for divorce, and that the above named defendant is a necessary party thereto, and whereas said plaintiff having by endorsement on said complaint required said defendant to appear in said Court, and answer or demur thereto on the 6th day of May, 1907.

NOW THEREFORE, by order of said Court said defendant last above named is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the 6th day of May, 9?7, the same being the first judicial day of a term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court House in the City of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in May, 1907, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence.

LEONARD M. QUILL, Clerk.
I. L. WISEMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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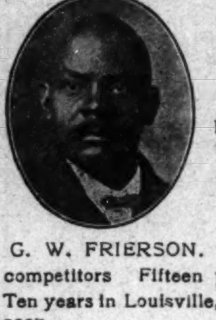
Dr. Langston, dentist at 404 Indiana Ave., New Phone 1692, makes a specialty of plates, crowns, bridges, repairs and regulating children's teeth.

The Freeman can be found at Los Angeles, Cal., at W. M. Shelton's, 733 E. 3rd street.

NEW FUNERAL DIRECTORS

G W. Frierson & Company from Nashville, Tenn., have opened a funeral parlor on the south side of 632 Indiana avenue, between California and West street. Polite attention and prompt services. Calls answered day and night. Lady Attendant. Are now at your service.



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J. A. MUNCHHOF, Proprietor,
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Save on Furniture. New Idea in Buying Furniture.
We will give with every purchase in our stoes a beautiful present. So come and get a premium.
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By Our CREDIT SYSTEM you have the use of whatever goods are needed for the comfort of your home while you are paying for them. You simply pick out the GOODS YOU WANT and we will deliver them to you IMMEDIATELY by payment each week.

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Beautiful Picture free with..........	$15 00 Purchase
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One-half Square West of Star Store.

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When you borrow money of the old reliable
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Indianapolis Mortgage and Loan Company,
210 Unity Building, 147 East Market Street.
Old Phone, Main, 541. New Phone 1419.

New Phone 641
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Front Room 15 E. Washington St. New Phone 4271

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Rough Dry Family Washing 5c per pound
Phones 1671

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309—West Washington Street—309
This store carries a general line of hardware, and the Old Store at 522 Indiana Avenue, will be devoted exclusively to the Tin and Galvanized Iron Work trade, but when you want Hardware of any kind call at my New Hardware Store, 309 W. Washington Street—Just West of State House.

THE GRAND-LEADER 338-340 E. WASH. ST.
SKIRTS FOR LADIES of Chiffon Panama, Panama and Sicilian Cloth, colors Red, Blue, Brown and Black. Regular $6.75 values, sale price **$3.98**
SHIRTWAIST FOR LADIES of Sheer White Lawn, short or long sleeves, some made with embroidery fronts, others have lace yokes or full lace fronts, to $1.75 values sale price **98c**